

I

THE NEW INTERMEDIATE
ILLUSTRATED GEOGRAPHY

FOR THE USE
OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

IN THE
DOMINION OF CANADA



BY THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS
MONTREAL

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PREFACE.

The favorable reception which our preceding geographical publications have obtained, together with the desire, which the heads of several educational establishments have manifested, to see our course completed, have induced us to undertake the compilation of the present work, which is chiefly designed to supply the want of an elementary treatise, for the pupils of the middle course. This volume is necessarily less complete than that of our *Illustrated Geography*, but it is sufficiently developed, however, to satisfy the exigencies of the course for which it is intended. In this, as in other works of the same nature, we follow, throughout, a rational and systematical method, so that the pupil having thoroughly mastered one lesson, will experience but little embarrassment in the subsequent ones.

In order not to augment too much the size of the volume, and consequently the price of the book, we have decided to dispense with the system which is now generally adopted in all didactic works of annexing questions to each lesson of the text: to supply, however, the deficiency arising from the want of enough of catechetical matter to render the lessons sufficiently lucid, and in order to enjoy the advantages of the method without at the same time assuming its defects, we give, as an instance, the questions in connection with the 17th lesson only. The first sixteen lessons, containing the preliminaries and definitions, have questions inserted also. In the other lessons, as the matter is presented in the same order, it will be easy to adapt the questions to suit, since, for the most part, a change of a few words is all that will be required.

This work comprises two distinct parts, each of which has its own particular importance: the *text*, or the part which the pupils require to commit to memory, and the *exercises*, which refer to the demonstrations on the maps.

The *text*, although occupying but a comparatively small space, nevertheless embraces a complete *whole*, and about as much as the pupils of this section absolutely require to know, as: situation of countries, population, religion, government, &c.

The *exercises* afford an easy and agreeable means to impress upon the mind of the learner the contents of the maps, without fatiguing the memory with nomenclatures as tedious to learn as they are easy to forget. Every day experience proves the excellence of these *exercises* both on account of the great attraction which pupils find in studies of this nature, and the progress which is the result of them, for success almost invariably accompanies a study which pleases; and, in effect, ought not the chief aim of all educational works be to furnish a pleasing and easy means of acquiring knowledge.

The volume concludes with a few tables showing the districts, counties, towns, villages, &c., of the different provinces of Canada. These tables contain information which could otherwise be found only after long research: with a few explanations from the teacher, they can be referred to by the pupil when necessary.

The maps need no commendation; a single glance at them suffices to prove their excellence. The maps of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada were engraved expressly for this work.

CONTENTS.

Abyssinia	34	China	31	Japan	31	Prince Edward Island...	13
Afghanistan	32	Climates	6	Latitude and Longitude..	5	Principles and definitions.	1
Africa	33	Climate of Canada	37	Malaysia	36	Prussia	27
America	8	Columbia	14	Manitoba	14	Quebec	10
Animal Kingdom	6	Commerce	38	Mexico	17	Russia	24
Antilles	33	Continental features	2	Mineral Kingdom	7	Scotland	30
Arabia	33	Continental Waters	3	Motions of the Earth	4	Siberia	18
Argentine Confederation..	21	Denmark	24	Natural Divisions	1	South America	35
Asia	30	Dominion of Canada	9	New Brunswick	12	Southern Africa	28
Australasia	36	Eastern Africa	34	Newfoundland	15	Spain	24
Austria	27	Ecuador	19	North America	9	Sweden	28
Barbary	34	Egypt	34	North West Territory	15	Switzerland	44
Belgium	26	England	23	Norway	12	Tables	32
Belouchistan	32	Europe	22	Nova Scotia	34	Turkestan	32
Bolivia	21	France	25	Nubia	33	Turkey in Asia	29
Brazil	20	Germany	27	Oceania	11	Turkey in Europe	16
British Columbia	14	Greece	30	Ontario	22	United States	19
British Isles	23	Guiana	19	Paraguay	22	United States of Columbia	22
Canada	9	Hemispheres	8	Patagonia	32	Uruguay	7
Cardinal Points	3	Hindoostan	33	Persia	20	Vegetal Kingdom	19
Central Africa	35	Holland	26	Peru	37	Venezuela	35
Central America	17	India	31	Polynesia	28	Western Africa	18
Circles	4	Ireland	24	Portugal	1	West Indies	6
Chili	21	Italy	29	Preliminaries		Zones	

MAPS.

Map of the World No	1	Province of Ontario	5	South America	9	Asia	13
North America	2	Prov. of New Brunswick	6	Europe	10	Africa	14
Dominion of Canada	3	United States	7	British Isles	11	Oceania	15
Province of Quebec	4	West Indies	8	Central Europe	12	Palestine	16

THE NEW INTERMEDIATE ILLUSTRATED GEOGRAPHY.



PARLIAMENT HOUSE OF OTTAWA.

PRINCIPLES AND DEFINITIONS.

LESSON I.—PRELIMINARIES.

1. *What is Geography?*—**Geography** is a description of the earth and the people who inhabit it.

2. *Is the Surface of the Earth level?*—The **Surface of the Earth** is not level, it presents a large number of Physical Features.

3. *What do you mean by Physical Features?*—**Physical Features** are portions of various forms which bear different names; as, mountains, seas, rivers, &c.

4. *How are the physical features divided?*—The physical features are divided into **Land** and **Water**.

LESSON II.—NATURAL DIVISIONS OF LAND.

5. *What are the natural divisions of Land?*—The natural **Divisions** of land are continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, capes, hills, mountains, volcanoes, &c.

6. *What is a Continent?*—A **Continent** is a vast division of land which can be traversed without crossing seas. Ex.: America. (a)

7. *What is an Island?*—An **Island** is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water. Ex.: The Island of Orleans, near Quebec.

8. *What is an Archipelago?*—An **Archipelago** is a group of islands.

9. *What is a Peninsula?*—A **Peninsula** is a portion of land almost surrounded by water. Ex.: Nova Scotia.

10. *What is an Isthmus?*—An **Isthmus** is a narrow neck of land which connects two larger portions. Ex.: The Isthmus of Panama.

11. *What is a Cape?*—A **Cape** is a point of land which extends into the water. Ex.: Cape Sable, in Nova Scotia.

(a) If any of the physical features are in the vicinity and well known by the pupils, they should be cited in preference to those given as examples.



CITY, PENINSULA, ISLAND, MOUNTAIN, &c.

LESSON III.—CONTINENTAL FEATURES.

12. *What is a Mountain?*—A **Mountain** is a high elevation of land. Ex.: Mount Royal.

13. *What is meant by the altitude of a mountain?*—The **Altitude** of a mountain is its height above the sea or a river.

14. *What is meant by a Mountain Chain, or Range?*—A **Mountain Chain** or **Range** is many mountains joined together. Ex.: Notre Dame Mountains, in Rimouski County, P. Q.

15. *What is a Hill?*—A **Hill** is a small mountain. Ex.: The western part of Mount Royal.

16. *What is a Volcano?*—A **Volcano** is a mountain which emits burning matter. Ex.: Mount Vesuvius, in Italy.

17. *What is a Plain?*—A **Plain** is a flat tract of country, or apparently of the same level. Ex.: The Plain of Chambly.

18. *What is a Plateau Table-Land?*—A **Plateau** or **Table-Land** is an elevated plain. Ex.: the Plains of Abraham, at Quebec, are a plateau.

19. *What is a Valley?*—A **Valley** is a plain between mountains or hills, ordinarily crossed by a river. Ex.: the Valley of the St-Maurice.

20. *What is a Desert?*—A **Desert** is an uninhabited and barren tract of country. Ex.: the northern part of the North West Territory.

LESSON IV.—NATURAL DIVISIONS OF WATER.

21. *What are the Natural Divisions of water?*—The **Natural Divisions** of water are oceans, seas, gulfs, straits, havens, streams, rivers, lakes, etc.

22. *What is an Ocean?*—An **Ocean** is the largest body of salt water separating continents. Ex.: the Atlantic Ocean, east of America.

23. *What is a Sea?*—A **Sea** is part of an ocean. Ex.: the Mediterranean Sea.

24. *What is a Gulf?*—A **Gulf** or **Bay** is a part of the sea which stretches inland. Ex.: the Gulf of St-Lawrence; the Bay of Fundy.

25. *What is a Strait?*—A **Strait** is a narrow passage of water which unites two larger portions. Ex.: the Strait of Belle Isle, between Labrador and Newfoundland.

26. *What is a Haven?*—A **Haven** is a portion of water which extends inland and affords security for ships.

27. *What is a Reef?*—A **Reef** is a chain of rocks lying near the surface of the water on which ships are sometimes wrecked.

28. *What is a Current?*—A **Current** is a part of the sea in which the water flows as in a river.

LESSON V.—CONTINENTAL WATERS.

29. *What is a Lake?*—A **Lake** is a portion of water almost surrounded by land; if very small it is called a pond.

30. *What is the Valley or Basin of a river?*—The **Valley** or **Basin** of a River is the tract of country drained by the river and its affluents. Ex.: the Valley of the St-Lawrence which extends from its two banks to the sources of its tributaries.

31. *What is a slope?*—A **Slope** is part of a basin. Ex.: the River St-Lawrence has a north and a south slope.

32. *What is a Water-Shed?*—A **Water-Shed** is the separation of two slopes. Ex.: the Mountains of Gaspé are the water-shed between the St-Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleurs.

33. *What is a River?*—A **River** is a large stream of water which flows into a larger portion. Ex.: the St-Lawrence.

34. *What is a Stream?*—A **Stream** is a smaller body of water than a river.

LESSON VI.—CONTINENTAL WATERS.—
(Continued).

35. *What is an Affluent or Tributary?*—An **Affluent** or **Tributary** is a river that flows into an other river; the place where two courses of water unite is called **Confluence**. Ex.: the City of Sorel is situated at the confluence of the River Richelieu with the St-Lawrence, and the Richelieu is an affluent or tributary of the St-Lawrence.

36. *What is the Source and the Mouth of a river?*—The **Source** of a river is the place in which it takes its rise or commences; the **Mouth** is the place where it empties or flows.

37. *What is meant by Up a River and Down a River?*—**Up a River** is towards its source, and **Down a River** is towards its Mouth.

38. *Where is the Right Bank and the Left Bank of a River?*—The **Right Bank** of a River is

the bank on the right hand of a person turned towards its mouth, or going down the stream, and the **Left Bank** is the one on his left.

39. *What is a Cataract or Falls?*—A **Cataract** or **Falls** is the falling of water over a precipice. It is also called a **Cascade**. Ex.: the Falls of Niagara.

40. *What is a Canal?*—A **Canal** is an artificial river or channel filled with water for the passage of vessels. Ex.: Rideau Canal.

41. *What is a Torrent?*—A **Torrent** is a rapid current of water occasioned by rain or the melting of snow.

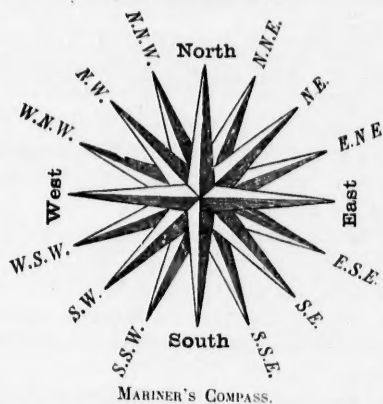
LESSON VII.

42. *How may the Position of the different points on the surface of the earth be determined?*—The **Position** of different places is found by means of the **Mariner's Compass** and the **Circles**.

43. *Which are the Cardinal Points?*—The **Cardinal Points** are North, South, East, and West.

45. *What side is the East?*—The **East** is the side towards which the sun rises.

46. *What side is the West?*—The **West** is the side towards which the sun sets.



MARINER'S COMPASS.

47. *Where is the South?*—The **South** is the side on which the sun is at noon.

48 *Where is the North?*—The **North** is the point opposite the South.

49. *How may the Cardinal Points be found out?*—The **Cardinal Points** may be found out by a person turning to the sun at noon, he will face the south, his back to the north, his right hand to the west and his left to the east.

50 *How are the intermediate Points named?*—The intermediate **Points** take their name from the two points between which they are. (See the Illustration, page 3).

51 *Where are the Cardinal Points on maps?*—On maps, the N. is at the top, the S., at the bottom; the E., at the right, and the W., at the left.

LESSON VIII.—MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

52. *Of what shape is the earth?*—The earth is **Round**, nearly like an orange.

53. *How is it known that the earth is round?*—The earth is known to be round: 1st, because it was several times circumnavigated, 2nd, because its shadow on the moon during an eclipse is always round; &c.

54. *What is the length of the Circumference of the earth?*—The Circumference of the earth is 25,000 miles.

55 *What is the length of the Diameter of the earth?*—The **Diameter** of the earth is nearly 8,000 miles.

56 *What is the Diameter called around which the earth seems to revolve?*—The **Diameter** around which the earth appears to revolve is called the **Axis**.

58 *How many principal Motions has the earth?*—The earth has two principal **Motions**: one on its axis; the other around the sun.

58. *In what direction does the earth revolve on its axis?*—The earth turns on its axis from West to East.

59 *How long does the earth take to revolve on its axis?*—The earth revolves on its axis once in twenty-four hours

60. *How long does the earth take to describe its revolution around the sun?*—The earth revolves around the sun once in about 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days.

61. *What effect is produced by the diurnal, or daily revolution?*—The **Diurnal** revolution of the earth produces day and night.

62. *What effect is produced by the revolution of the earth around the sun?*—The **Revolution** of the earth around the sun produces the seasons, which are Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

LESSON IX.—CIRCLES.

63. *What are Circles in Geography?*—**Circles** in Geography are imaginary lines passing around the earth on its surface

64 *How are Circles in Geography divided?*—The Circles of the earth are divided into two kinds; **Great** and **Small Circles**.

65. *Into how many parts is each circle of the Sphere divided?*—Each circle of the Sphere is divided into 360 degrees, each degree is divided into 60 minutes, and each minute, into 60 seconds.

66. *Which are the Great Circles?*—The **Great Circles** are the Horizon, the Meridians, the Equator, and the Ecliptic.

67 *What is the Horizon?*—The **Horizon** is a great circle which divides the earth into two equal parts.

68. *What is the Sensible Horizon?*—The **Sensible Horizon** is the circle which bounds our view and where the earth appears to touch the sky.

Each part of the Globe has its particular Horizon.

69 *What is the Equator?*—The **Equator** is a great circle which runs from east to west at an equal distance from the Poles

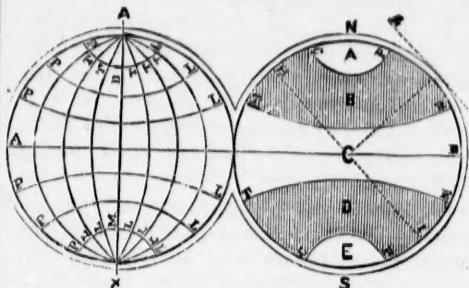
70 *What are the Poles?*—The **Poles** are the two extremities of the earth's axis (No. 56).

71 *How many Poles are there?*—There are two

Poles: the North, or Arctic Pole (a) and the South, or Antarctic (b) Pole

72. How does the equator divide the earth?—The equator divides the earth into two equal parts: one called the **Northern Hemisphere** (c), and the other, the **Southern Hemisphere**.

Fig. 3



Circles and Zones.

HI.	Rational Horizon.	CP.	Polar Circles.
hi.	Sensible Horizon.	PL.	Parallels.
AB.	Equator.	AP, PP.	Latitude.
N.	North Pole.	ML, LL.	Longitude.
S.	South Pole.	C.	Torrid Zone.
AX.	Axis of the Earth.	B.	N. temperate Zone.
MD, LT.	Meridians.	D.	S. temperate Zone.
TR.	Tropic of Cancer.	A, E.	Frigid Zone.
TE.	Tropic of Capricorn.		

LESSON X.—CIRCLES.—(Continued).

73 What is a Meridian?—A **Meridian** is a great circle which extends north and south around the earth passing through the poles, and divides the earth into two hemispheres; the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere.

74 Why is this circle called Meridian?—It is called Meridian, because when the sun reaches

(a) *Arctic*, because of the constellation called Great Bear (*Arctos*) which is in the north of the heavens.

(b) Opposite the Arctic

(c) *Sphere* means globe, or ball; *Hemisphere* means half a sphere.

this line, it is noon, mid-day for the people who live on the illuminated portion.

75. What is a First Meridian?—A **First Meridian** is a particular meridian, varying with different countries, from which longitude is reckoned. Ex.: In England the First Meridian passes through Greenwich; in the United States, through Washington; and in France, through Paris, &c.

76. Which are the Small Circles?—The **Small Circles** are the Tropics, the Polar Circles, and the Parallels of Latitude.

77. What are the Tropics?—The **Tropics** are two circles parallel to the equator, at a distance of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from it.

78. How are the Tropics distinguished?—The one north of the equator is called the **Tropic of Cancer**; and that south, the **Tropic of Capricorn**.

79. What are the Polar Circles?—The **Polar Circles** are two smaller circles parallel to the equator, and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the poles; the one at the north called the **Arctic Circle**, and that at the south, called the **Antarctic Circle**.

LESSON XI.—LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

80. What is Latitude?—Latitude is the distance of any place, north or south from the equator

81. How are the Degrees of latitude counted?—The **Degrees** of latitude are counted on the meridian, beginning at the equator.

82. How can north or south latitude be distinguished on maps?—Latitude is *north* when the degrees are counted in going upwards, looking towards the top of the map, and *south* when they count in looking towards the bottom of the map

83. What is Longitude?—**Longitude** is the distance of a place east or west from the first meridian.

84. How can east or west longitude be distinguished on a map?—Longitude is *east* when the

degrees count towards the right, and *west* when they count towards the left.

LESSON XII.—ZONES AND CLIMATES.

85. *What are Zones?*—**Zones** or **Belts** are divisions made on the terrestrial globe by the tropics and polar circles.

86. *How many Zones are there?*—There are five zones: one **Torrid**; two **Temperate**, and two **Frigid**.

87. *Where is the Torrid Zone?*—The **Torrid Zone** is between the two tropics.

88. *Where are the Temperate Zones?*—The **Temperate Zones** are comprised between the tropics and the polar circles.

89. *Where are the Frigid Zones?*—The **Frigid Zones** lie between the polar circles and the poles.

90. *What is meant by Climate?*—By **Climate** is meant the different degrees of heat or cold at the surface of the earth. (a)

91. *Which Zone is the hottest?*—The **Torrid Zone** is the hottest. (**Torrid** means burning).

92. *What is said of the Climate of the Frigid Zones?*—The coldest Climate is in the **Frigid Zones**.

93.—*What is said of the Climate of the Temperate Zones?*—The Climate of the **Temperate Zones** is milder and more agreeable than that of the other zones. However, the climate of these zones varies more or less according to the proximity of distance from the others.

LESSON XIII.—THE PRODUCTIONS OF EACH ZONE.

94. *What effect has the climate of the Torrid Zone on the human race?*—The climate of the **Torrid Zone** renders man weak, languid, and indolent.

(a) This definition only refers to heat and cold, the Climate may also be considered as healthy or unhealthy, dry or damp. When places known by the pupils possess any of these conditions, they may be advantageously cited as examples.

95. *What sorts of animals does this Zone produce?*—The animals of this **Zone** are numerous and generally very ferocious; the serpents and other reptiles are generally very venomous. The birds are very beautiful.

96. *What are the vegetable productions?*—The vegetables in the **Torrid Zone** grow with great luxuriance. The fruits are delicious and refreshing, the flowers beautiful.

97. *What is the effect of the climate of the Temperate Zones on man?*—In the **Temperate Zones** man enjoys better health, is more active, happier, and more civilized.

98. *What effect does this climate produce on animals?*—The animals of these **Zones** are less ferocious and more useful.

99. *What is said of vegetables in the Temperate Zones?*—The vegetables of these **Zones** are more useful, the fruit more substantial, and grain for the use of man and other animals more abundant.

100. *What effect has the climate of the Frigid Zones on mankind?*—The climate of the **Frigid Zones** renders man, stupid and inactive, and generally impedes the growth of his body and the development of his mind.

101. *What is said of the productions of the Frigid Zones?*—These **Zones** produce a large quantity of furry animals; but there is little vegetation.

LESSON XIV.—THE THREE PHYSICAL OR NATURAL KINGDOMS.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

102. *Of what does the Animal Kingdom consist?*—The **Animal Kingdom** comprises all living creatures on the earth and in the waters.

103. *What are Carnivorous Animals?*—**Carnivorous Animals** are those that feed upon flesh; as, the lion, the tiger, the bear, the wolf, the fox, &c.

104. *What is meant by Domestic Animals?*—**Domestic Animals** are those that live with

man ; as, the horse, the ox, the ass, the sheep, the dog, the cat, &c.

105. *What are Birds ?*—**Birds** are animals which have wings and feathers.

106. *What are Birds of Prey ?*—**Birds of Prey** are birds that live on flesh or fish ; as, the condor, the vulture, the eagle, the owl, &c.

107. *Which is the largest Bird ?*—The ostrich. This bird is a native of Africa ; it does not fly, but runs very quickly.

108. *What are Fishes ?*—**Fishes** are animals that live in the water ; as, the whale which is the largest of fishes, the dolphin, the shark, the cod, the salmon, the porpoise, the wolf-fish, the herring, &c. Some of them are very voracious.

109. *What are Reptiles ?*—**Reptiles** are creeping animals ; as crocodiles, alligators, serpents, worms, lizards, &c.

110. *What are Amphibious Animals ?*—**Amphibious Animals** are those that live on land and in water ; as, the crocodile, the tortoise, the frog, &c.

111. *What are the Insects ?*—**Insects** are small animals without bones, having the body jointed.

LESSON XV.

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

112. *What is the Vegetable Kingdom ?*—By the **Vegetable Kingdom** is meant all trees and plants.

113. *Do all Trees and Plants grow equally in every country ?*—**Trees** and **Plants** do not grow equally in all countries ; each country has its own peculiar trees and plants.

114. *What does the most part of Trees and Plants produce ?*—The most part of **Trees** and **Plants** produce flowers and fruit.

115. *Where do the most beautiful Flowers and richest Fruits grow ?*—The most beautiful

Flowers and richest **Fruits** grow in the Torrid Zone.

116. *Which are the principal Fruits of hot or tropical countries ?*—The principal **Fruits** of hot countries are, oranges, pine-apples, bananas, nutmegs, figs, olives, &c.

117. *What are the principal Fruits of the Temperate Zones ?*—The principal **Fruits** of the Temperate Zones are grapes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, melons, cucumbers, &c.

118. *What are the principal Grains of these regions ?*—The principal **Grains** of the Temperate Zones are wheat, oats, barley, corn, rice, &c.

119. *Where are Coffee and Tea produced ?*—**Coffee** is produced in Arabia and the tropical regions of America, and **Tea** principally in China and India.

120. *Where are Sugar and Cotton produced ?*—**Sugar** and **Cotton** are produced principally in tropical countries and in the southern portion of the United States. Beet-root sugar is produced in temperate regions.

LESSON XVI.

THE MINERAL KINGDOM.

121. *What is meant by the Mineral Kingdom ?* By the **Mineral Kingdom** is meant the various kinds of stones, metals, and ores which are drawn from the earth.

122. *What are the principal metals ?*—The principal **Metals** are gold (the most precious of all), iron (the most useful), silver, platina, mercury, copper, tin, lead, &c.

123. *What are Precious Stones ?*—**Precious Stones** are stones which are very scarce and brilliant, as, diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, amethysts, &c.

124. *What is Coal ?*—**Coal** is a very useful mineral, and is used for fuel ; from it, gas is made to light our streets and houses.



THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS AT SAN SALVADOR.

LESSON XVII.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

COMPRISING NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

1. The **American Continent** was discovered by Christopher Columbus. He set sail from Palos on the 3rd, of August, 1492, and on the 12th, of the following October, arrived at one of the Bahama islands to which he gave the name of San Salvador.

2. *America* was so named after Americus Vesputius; it is often called the **New World**, on account of its recent discovery and to distinguish it from the Eastern Continent, or Old World, which was known long before the discovery of America.

3. The aborigines, or original inhabitants are called **Indians**. They inhabit the woods and

1. By whom was the American Continent discovered?—From what place did Columbus sail?—What land did he first discover?—What name did he give the Island?

2. After whom was America named?—Why is it often called the New World?—For what other reason is it so called?

3. By what name are the aborigines of America known?—How do they subsist?—Are they numerous?

subsist chiefly by fishing and hunting; their number is rapidly decreasing.

4. The arts and sciences are making rapid progress in the New World, particularly in North America where they are reaching nearly as high a degree of perfection as in the Old World.

LESSON XVIII.

EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

1. The Eastern Hemisphere comprises Europe, Asia, Africa, and part of Oceania.

2. *Europe*, although the smallest, is the most enlightened, industrious, and comparatively, the most populous of the great divisions of the Globe. It was peopled by the descendants of Japhet, the third son of Noah.

3. *Asia* is noted for having been the cradle of the human race, and that of the Christian religion. It was peopled by the descendants of Sem, the eldest son of Noah.

4. *Africa* is the residence of the Black Race.

4. What is said of the arts and sciences of this Continent?—In what part particularly?—Are they most inferior to the Old World?

It was peopled by the children of Cham, the second son of Noah. It is especially remarkable for the intense heat of its *climate*, and the barbarism of the greater number of its inhabitants.

5. *Oceania* comprises numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean, the principal of which are the largest of the globe. Australia, the largest, is now generally known as the Australian Continent, on account of its size.



ANIMALS OF NORTH AMERICA.

LESSON XIX.

NORTH AMERICA.

Area, 7,857,191 sq. m.—*Pop.*, 58,582,611

1. **North America** occupies the northern part of the Western Continent; it extends from the Isthmus of Panama to the Arctic Regions. It is *divided* into several countries: Greenland, Dominion of Canada, United States, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies.

2. A vast *plain* extends through the central portion of North America from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Alleghany Mountains, on the east, to the Rocky Mountains, on the west.

3. It is watered by a great number of beauti-

ful *rivers*, the principal of which are: the Mackenzie, in the North; the St. Lawrence, in the east, and the Mississippi in the south. Its *lakes* are the finest on the globe.

4. **Greenland** and **Iceland** belong to Denmark. These countries are extremely cold and barren, they are nevertheless important fishing-stations. Iceland is noted for its fine breed of sheep.—*Area*, 790,000 square miles.—*Population*, about 74,600, of which 65,000 belong to Iceland.

5. **Alaska** Territory belongs to the United States, they purchased it from Russia. This country is watered by the Kwichpack or Yucon, the cold is excessive. *Area*, 567,000 square miles.—*Population*, 54,000.

LESSON XX.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

(*British America*.)

Area, 3,039,161 sq. m.—*Population*, 3,744,915

1. The **Dominion of Canada** is that part of North America which lies between the Arctic Ocean and the United States, the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean.

2. It *comprises* seven provinces, viz.: Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and one Territory, the North West.

3. The *inhabitants* of the Dominion may be classified as follows, French-Canadians inhabiting principally the Province of Quebec, English, Irish, and a few thousand Negroes and Indians.

4. The French language is spoken by the French-Canadians and the Acadians, the English language, by the others.

5. The *government* of Canada is a *federal constitution*. The Federal Parliament is composed of the *Governor-General*, a *Privy Council*, a *Senate* and a *House of Commons*.

6. Each Province has a Local Government,



FALLS OF NIAGARA

composed of a *Lieutenant-Governor*, an *Executive Council*, and a *Legislative Assembly*.

7. About a million and a half of the inhabitants profess the Roman Catholic religion, the others belong to different Protestant sects.

8. *Education* is not inferior to that of any other country in the world; a great number of educational establishments, both religious and secular, work with a zeal worthy of praise.

9. The *surface* of the Dominion is very picturesque and interesting. Two chains of mountains of moderate elevation extend along the valley of the St. Lawrence. The Province of Ontario contains the finest lakes in the world; they discharge their waters into the Atlantic through the majestic St. Lawrence.

10. Most of its *rivers* are rendered interesting by their falls, among which may be particularly remarked the Falls of Niagara, one of the greatest marvels of nature.

11. The *products* of the Dominion in most part arise from agriculture and the fisheries, which are the most productive in the world. Mines of gold, copper, coal, petroleum springs, etc. also abound.

12. *Industry* and *Commerce* are very prosperous, principally of late years. After the United

States, it is the most commercial country of America. Numerous railroads and canals which run through various parts of the country, are favorable to its commerce. *Telegraph lines* connect the different Provinces of the Dominion, and messages are sent to foreign places.

13. *Ottawa*, capital of the Dominion, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Ottawa River; it is making rapid progress since it was chosen as the seat of Parliament. The Chaudière Falls, near the city, are very remarkable, and attract many tourists.

LESSON XXI.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

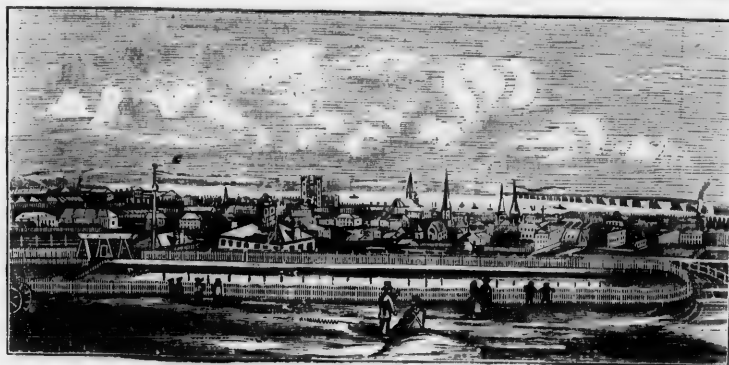
Area, 193,355 sq. m — *Population*, 1,191,600.

1. The Province of Quebec is situated on both sides of the St. Lawrence from the Province of Ontario to the Atlantic. Its scenery is very picturesque.

2. The Laurentides, in the north, and the Alleghanies, in the south, are the principal mountain ranges.

3. The *climate* is severe in winter; but in summer and autumn, very agreeable, and salubrious at all times.

4. The largest *river* is the St. Lawrence, one



MONTREAL.

of the finest in the world ; it traverses the Province in all its length ; its principal affluents on the north are the Ottawa, the St. Maurice, and the Saguenay which forms Lake St John, the largest lake in the Province ; those on the south are, the Richelieu, St. Francis, the Chaudière, and several others.

5 Five-sixths of the *inhabitants* are French Canadians, the remainder are Irish, English, Scotch, and a few thousand Indians.

6 The great majority of the population profess the Catholic *religion*.

7 The *soil* is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats, barley, etc. Pears, apples, plums, and cherries are produced in great abundance in the district of Montreal. The forests are filled with maple-trees from which sugar is made in large quantities.

8 *Industry and commerce* are developed with great activity, particularly, in Montreal which rivals some of the large cities of the United States.

9 *Quebec*, population, 59,699, is the capital. It is built on Cape Diamond and overlooks the River and surrounding country.—*Montreal*, population, 120,000, is the largest city in the Dominion and the emporium of commerce.—*Three Rivers*, pop., 7,570 —*Levis*, pop., 6,691 —*Sorel*, pop., 5,636.—*St. Johns* and *Sherbrooke* are flourishing towns.

LESSON XXII.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Area, 177,780 sq. m.—*Population*, 1,620,900

1. The Province of **Ontario** is situated west of Quebec and north of the United States. It forms a triangular peninsula, partly bounded by the Great Lakes ; its *surface* is undulating

2 Being farther south than Quebec, its *climate* is milder.

3. The principal *rivers* are the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, the Grand, and the Thames

4. *Lakes* Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, with the St. Lawrence, form the largest body of fresh water on the globe. These lakes are especially remarkable for the limpidness of their waters and for the tempests to which they are subject. Between Lakes Erie and Ontario are the famous Falls of Niagara.

5. Its population is composed of Irish, Scotch, French Canadians and a few thousand Indians

6. The Protestant *religion* prevails ; one-sixth of the population are Catholics. The English *language* is generally spoken.

7. The *soil* is generally fertile and produces nearly the same staple as the Province of Quebec. Copper, petroleum and lumber are abundant.



NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

8. The articles of commerce are, lumber, grain, flour, potash, and petroleum. These are exported in great quantities to England and the United States.

9. *Toronto*, population, 56,092, is the capital of the Province. It is a very flourishing city situated on a beautiful bay of Lake Ontario. Its harbor is safe and capable of containing a large number of vessels. Besides the capital there are many prosperous towns; the principal are: *Hamilton*, pop. 26,716; *Ottawa*, pop. 21,545; *London*, pop. 15,826; *Kingston*, pop. 12,407.

LESSON XXIII.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area, 21,730 sq. m.—*Population*, 387,800.

1. **Nova Scotia**, formerly called Acadia, is a peninsula situated south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; it is divided into 18 counties, including 4 of Cape Breton Island. It is connected with New Brunswick by the Chignecto Isthmus.

2. The coast of this Province is indented with many harbors which are very favorable to navigation. It has no considerable rivers.

3. The *climate* is not so cold as that of the Province of Quebec.

4. The *population* is composed of Irish, Scotch, English, and Acadians, descendants of the first French settlers. The Protestant *religion* is possessed by the three-fourths of the population and the Catholic *religion* by the remainder.

5. The principal products are those arising from the gold and the coal mines. The most productive of the latter are those of Pictou, and Sydney in Cape Breton. In the north-west, great attention is paid to the cultivation of fruit trees, and on account of the fine orchards, this portion is called "The Garden of Nova Scotia."

6. The chief products are those of agriculture, the fisheries, gold and coal mines, ship-building, &c. The exports are fish, coal, gold, gypsum, potatoes, &c. The imports are flour, liquors, silk, wool, cotton, and other wares.

7. *Halifax*, population 29,582, is the capital; its harbor is one of the finest in the world. It is the chief naval station of Great Britain in America, and the *terminus* of the Intercolonial Railroad. Yarmouth and Pictou are important towns.

LESSON XXIV.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area, 27,322 sq. m.—*Population*, 285,594.

1. **New Brunswick** lies south-east of the Province of Quebec and is connected with Nova Scotia by the Chignecto Isthmus; it forms a rectangle about 230 miles long and 190 miles wide. It is divided into fifteen counties.

2. The *Surface* is generally undulating. The loftiest mountains are scarcely 2,000 feet high; they are situated in the north-east.



RAILROAD.

3. Its *climate* is not so cold as that of the Province of Quebec.

4. The St. John is its principal *river*, it crosses the Province from north to south, and is navigable as far as Fredericton. At the distance of 225 miles from its mouth, it forms a beautiful perpendicular fall of 80 feet high. It flows into the Bay of Fundy, near the city of St. John.

5. The population is composed nearly like that of Nova Scotia. The Irish are the most numerous. *One-third* of the population are Roman Catholics.

6. The *products* are those arising from agriculture, and from the forest. Potatoes are extensively cultivated.

7. *Industry* is little developed, but domestic and foreign *commerce* is actively carried on.

8. *Fredericton*, population 6,000, is the capital it is agreeably situated on the right bank of the River St. John—*St. John*, population including Portland, 41,000, is the most important city of the Province—*Moncton* and *Chatham* are flourishing towns.

LESSON XXV.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area, 2, 134 sq. m.—population, 94,021.

1. Prince Edward Island is the smallest

Province in the Dominion, but proportionally the most populous. It is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, north of Nova Scotia, from which it is separated by the Strait of Northumberland.

2. The coast is indented with numerous bays, the principal of which are Hillsborough and Richmond. These penetrate the Island from opposite *directions* and divide it into three peninsulas.



AGRICULTURE.

3. The *climate* is milder than the adjoining Provinces; the atmosphere is exempt from fogs and is very healthy.

4. The *inhabitants* consist of Scotch, Irish, Acadians, and English settlers. Roman Catholics constitute half the population, Protestants the other half.

5. The *products* are chiefly agricultural.

6. Its *industry* consists in farming, fishing, and ship-building. The commerce consists in the exportation of the products of the Island, and the importation of merchandise and other articles of domestic use.

7. *Charlottetown*, population 7,500, is the capital; it is built on a slight elevation near Hillsborough River.

LESSON XXVI.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Area, 13,340 sq.m.—*Population*, 25,000.

1. **Manitoba** is so called from the lake of the same name which is partly in this Province. It is situated on the Red River, whence it was

called Red River Settlement which name it bore until 1870, when it became a Province of the Dominion.

2. The surface is level and covered with prairie land which is diversified with some groups of trees.

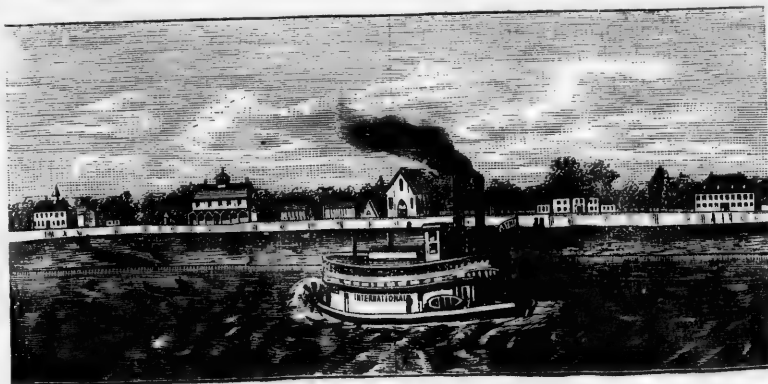
3. The *climate* is very severe in winter, and the temperature very changeable.

4. It is drained by the Red River, the Assiniboine, and the Saskatchewan. In the north it is watered by the southern extremities of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg.

5. The *population* is composed of Metis, generally speaking the French language. The majority profess the Catholic religion.

6. The agricultural capabilities of the soil cannot be surpassed for several productions.

7. *Winnipeg*, population 5,000, is the capital. It is situated at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red River. It is the commercial metropolis of commerce of the North West.—St. Boniface, on the opposite bank of the Red River, is the Archiepiscopal See.



ST. BONIFACE.

LESSON XXVII.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area, 213,500 sq.m.—*Population*, about 60,000.

1. **British Columbia**, formerly called New

Caledonia, is situated at the western extremity of the Dominion, between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. Vancouver Island at the south-west, forms part of the Province.

2. This Province is very mountainous; the

principal ranges are the Rocky in the east, and the Cascade in the west.

3. The *climate* is generally agreeable and salubrious; the cold is not so intense as in the other Provinces of the Dominion. Winter is comparatively shorter than that of any other country in the same latitude.

4. The Columbia, the Fraser, and its chief branch, the Thompson, are the principal *rivers*.

5. The *population* consists of about 8,000 Whites, 1,600 Chinese, 500 Negroes, and 50,000 Indians. The Catholic *religion* prevails.

6. The Gold Mines of this region are very productive. Agricultural pursuits and lumbering are the principal resources of the Province.

7. Victoria, population 4,540, is the capital. It is situated at the southern part of Vancouver Island. Its environs are remarkably beautiful.—*New Westminster* is the next in importance, it is situated on the north shore of the Fraser River, 85 miles from Victoria; its site is magnificent and its *climate* incomparable.

LESSON XXVIII.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

Area, 2,450,000 sq. m.—*Pop.*, about 80,000.

1. The **North-West Territory** is a vast tract of country lying in the north of the Dominion of Canada, and extending to the Arctic Regions.

2. This country has no remarkable mountains; but it contains many fine lakes, the chief of which are Great Slave, Great Bear, Athabaska, Winnipeg, and Manitoba.

3. The *climate* is extremely cold and is opposed to all cultivation, except the western part called the *Prairies*, which, being milder, can be easily cultivated. The other parts are useful only for fishing and hunting.

4. The principal rivers are the Mackenzie and its tributaries, the Nelson, the Saskatchewan, and many others.

5. The *population* is composed of the employees of the Hudson Bay Company, and a large number of Indians, the most remarkable of whom are the Esquimaux.

6. This Territory belongs to the Dominion since 1870. It is governed by the authorities of Manitoba.

7. Furry animals are very numerous, and the rivers and lakes abound with excellent fish.

LESSON XXIX.

THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Area, 42,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 130,000.

1. The **Island of Newfoundland** is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its coast is indented with a great many bays.

2. The *climate* is not so subject to changes as that of the continental provinces; it is a little moist, but salubrious.

3. The *lakes* are estimated to cover one-third of the island; the *rivers* are not considerable.

4. The *population* is composed, in great part, of Irish.—Its government is similar to that of Canada. *Catholics* constitute five-sixths of the population.

5. The quality of the *soil* in the interior, is but little known; potatoes are of an excellent kind.

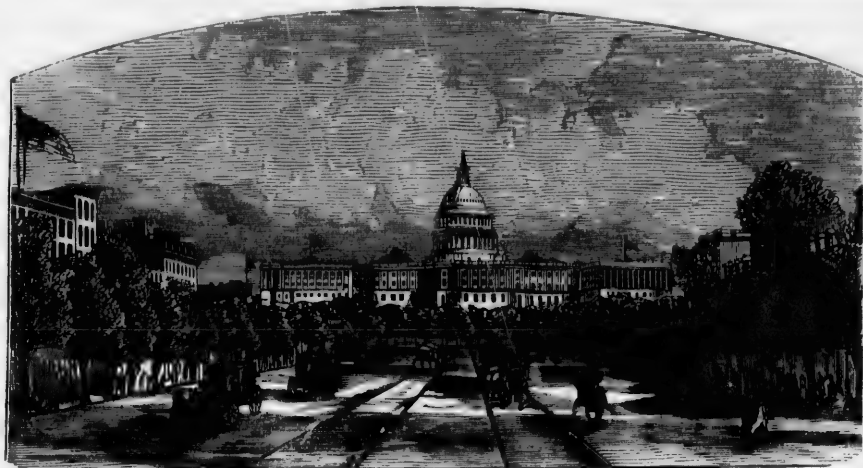
Coal, gypsum, copper, silver, lead, iron, and other minerals are abundant.

6. The *Banks* of Newfoundland are very remarkable, and cannot be surpassed for fishing, especially for cod.

7. Newfoundland is the only British colony in North America that has refused to enter into the Dominion of Canada.

8. *Heart's Content*, at the east, is the terminus of the Trans-atlantic Cable.

9. *St. John*, population 22,000, is the capital. It is situated at the east, on Avalon Peninsula. Its harbor is sheltered by two mountains, and has a very difficult entry.



THE CAPITOL.

LESSON XXX.

UNITED STATES.

Area, 3,010,000 sq. m.—Pop., 38,549,000.

1. The **United States** comprise that part of North America bounded by Dominion of Canada, on the north, and Mexico, on the south, the Atlantic, on the east, and the Pacific, on the west.

2. At the Declaration of Independance, in 1776, the number of States was thirteen ; they now number thirty-seven, eleven Territories, and one Federal District.

3. The *climate* is variable. In the north, it is very warm in summer and very cold in winter ; in the middle, temperate.

4. Between the Alleghany and the Sierra Madre Ranges flow the Mississippi and Missouri *rivers* from north to south. The former has many branches, the principal of which are : the Arkansas, the Ohio, the Kansas, and the Yellow Stone.

5. Four of the great Canadian *lakes* form part of the boundary between the States and Canada. Lake Michigan lies entirely in the States.

6. The *population* of the United States is composed of different races, each having its character, its aptitudes, its language, and its religion.

7. The Protestant *religion*, devided into several sects, is the most numerous.

8. The **English language** is generally spoken.

9. The *government* of the United States is a Federal Republic of which the chief officer is called the *President*. Each State has its own local government.

10. *Industry* is exercised in all branches of trades and arts.

11. *Commerce* is as considerable as that of any of the commercial countries of Europe, except England. The numerous railroads and canals, which are spread over the Union, afford great facilities to commerce.

12. The *products* are numerous and valuable. The chief minerals are gold, silver, quicksilver, iron, coal, copper, lead, lime, gypsum, and salt. All kinds of fruits and cereals are raised : Oranges, pine-apples, bananas, apples, pears, etc.; wheat, corn, cotton, sugar, etc.

13. *Washington*, population 103,200, is the capi.

tal. It is a well built city situated on the Potomac; its principal ornament is the capitol.

14. *New York*, population 943,000, is the largest city in America, and one of the most commercial cities in the world.—*Philadelphia*, 674,000. There are about twelve other cities whose population is more than 100,000.

LESSON XXXI

MEXICO.

Area, 668,000 sq. m.—Pop., 9,176,000.

1. **Mexico** lies south of the United States, between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean.

2 Mexico is traversed by the Sierra Madre (Mother Range), which forms a plateau so level and extensive that a wheel-carriage can be driven along it without obstacle, for 1400 miles.

3. Between Puebla and the City of Mexico are the volcanoes Popocatepetl and Istaccihualt. The former is more than 17,000 feet high.

4. Its climate is hot and unhealthy on the coast and temperate in the elevated regions.

5. Its population is composed of the descendants of Spaniards (called *creoles*), Negroes, Indians, and Mestizos.

6. Its government is Republican. The religion, Roman Catholic. This country formerly belonged to Spain; but became independent in 1821. It is in an unsettled condition ever since.

7. Its products are wheat, barley, oats, in the temperate regions; tropical fruits are produced in the hot regions.

8 *Industry and Commerce* are paralyzed by anarchy, brigandage, and also by want of facilities of communication.

9. *Mexico*, population 205,000, the capital, is situated near Lake Tezeuco, on an elevation of 8,000 ft.

LESSON XXXII.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Area, 213,000 sq. m.—Population, 2,691,500

1. **Central America** connects the two American Continents. It is situated between Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama. The Sierra Madre traverses it from one extremity to the other.



SUGAR CANE

2. The States comprised in this country are five viz: *Guatemala*, *San Salvador*, *Honduras*, *Nicaragua*, and *Costa Rica*. They form independent republics having a military form of government. *British Honduras*, or *Belize*, belongs to Great Britain.

3 The Sierra Madre traverses it from one extremity to the other. It has a variety of climates.

4. The Riv. San Juan, north of Costa Rica, connects Lake Nicaragua with the Caribbean Sea.

5. Two-thirds of the population are Indians and Metis; the rest are Whites and Negroes. The religion is Roman Catholic.

6. The products are the same as those of Mexico. Mahogany and logwood are largely exported. The Isthmus of Panama is crossed by a railroad from Aspinwall to Panama. This is the great thoroughfare for American commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

7. *New Guatemala*, population 40,000, near the Pacific coast, is the capital and the most important city of Guatemala. It was frequently destroyed by earthquakes.—The other cities are : *San Jose*, capital of Costa Rica, population 30,000; *San Salvador*, population 18,000; *Nicaragua*, capital of Nicaragua, population 35,000.

LESSON XXXIII.

WEST INDIES.

Area 95,000 sq. m.—Population. 4,202,400

1. The **West Indies** include all the Islands in the *environs* of the Caribbean Sea. They are divided into Greater and Lesser Antilles.

2. The Greater Antilles are *Cuba* and *Porto Rico*, belonging to Spain; *Jamaica* to England, and *Hayti*, which forms two republics. They are mountainous in the interior, and sloping towards the coast.

3. Their *climate* is hot and unhealthy near the coast, but very agreeable in the interior. Hurricanes, or violent storms, sometimes sweep over the land and sea, blowing down trees, destroying houses, and wrecking ships.

4. The *inhabitants* include Europeans and their descendants, Negroes, and mixed races

5. Their *soil*, generally fertile, produces sugar, coffee, cotton, pine-apples, bananas, and other tropical fruits.

6. The Lesser Antilles are divided into Windward and Leeward Islands; those of the north are called the Windward, those of the south, from Martinique Island, the Leeward. They belong to different nations: England, France, Holland, Denmark and Venezuela.

7. *Havana*, population 206,000, is the capital of Cuba.—*Spanishtown*, population 6,000, capital of Jamaica.—*Port au Prince*, population 21,000, capital of Hayti.—*St. John*, population 18,000, capital of Porto Rico.



ANIMALS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

LESSON XXXIV

SOUTH AMERICA.

Area. 6,552,000 sq. m.—Population. 26,880,000.

1. **South America** is that great division of the Western Continent, which is united to North America by the Isthmus of Panama. It is remarkable for its long and beautiful rivers, high mountains, and vast plains; for the variety of its vegetable products, minerals &c.

2. On the western coast are the Andes which extend from north to south. They contain many high peaks and some active volcanoes.

3. The most remarkable among the many valleys of this part of the world are the region of the *Llanos* or *Savannahs* (level grassy tracts), which occupies most of the basin of the Orinoco; the *Silvas*, or forest plains, in the lower part of the basin of the Amazon; and *Pampas*, or prairies of the Argentine Confederation.

4. The *population* of South America includes the original Indian tribes, Whites and Negroes. The Whites, who are mostly Spaniards and Portuguese, are the ruling people. The Indians form more than one-half the population.

5. All the *States* of this division are republics except Brazil, which is an empire.

6. The native productions of South America are the potatoes, vanilla, Indian corn, the cocoa, or chocolate-tree, the Peruvian Bark, and the caoutchouc, or India rubber-tree. South America also produces sugar, cotton, coffee, indigo, bananas, and, in general, all the tropical fruits. The chief mineral productions are gold, silver, platina, mercury, copper, iron, lead, tin, coal, salt, diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones.

7. The most remarkable animals are the jaguar, a species of tiger; the puma, or American lion; the ant-eater, the llama, the alpaca, &c. Large serpents, called *boa-constrictors* infest the forests. There are also many birds of beautiful plumage.

LESSON XXXV.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Area, 457,000 sq. m.—Population, 2,795,000.

1. The *United States of Colombia* (*New Granada*) are situated in the north-west of South America. They are bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, and west by the Pacific Ocean.

2. The western part is very mountainous; the principal chain is the Andes which traverses it from north to south.

3. On account of the numerous ravines and mountain defiles, traveling is greatly impeded, the only means of conveyance in the mountains region is a kind of basket-chair, carried by the Indians.

4. The *climate* is hot and unhealthy, except on the elevated table-land.

5. This country is *watered* by the *Magdalena*, the *Cauca*, its affluent, and by several branches of the Orinoco and Amazon rivers.

6. The *soil* of the lowlands produces sugar, coffee, cotton, and tropical fruits; the elevated regions, grains and fruits of temperate climates.

7. *Bogota*, population 45,000, the capital, is situated near the centre about 8,500 ft. above the

level of the sea. *Carthagen*a is the chief sea-port and the naval arsenal of the republic.

1° VENEZUELA.

Area, 410,000 sq. m.—Population, 1,565,000.

1. *Venezuela* is situated at the east of the United States of Colombia; it consists of vast plains, watered by the *Orinoco* and its branches.

2. Nearly one-third of the country is covered with mountains, the principal of which are the Parime, or Eastern Andes, which extend along the south.

3. Its *soil* and *climate* are nearly the same as those of Colombia. All the tropical fruits grow here luxuriantly.

4. The cocoa of Venezuela is the best in the world.

5. *Caracas*, population 47,000, the capital, is situated on an elevated plain. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1812, but has since been rebuilt. *La Guayra* is the chief sea-port.

2° ECUADOR.

Area, 208,000 sq. m.—Population, 1,040,000

1. *Ecuador* is situated south of Colombia and north of Peru.

2. It contains some of the most elevated peaks in the Andes, many of which are volcanoes; Catopaxi and Chimborazo are the most remarkable.

3. Its *climate*, *soil*, and *products* are similar to those of Colombia. The celebrated *Peruvian bark* from which *Quinine* is made, is found here plentifully.

4. *Quito*, population 76,000, the capital, lies nearly under the Equator, on the slope of the volcano of *Pichincha*, at an elevation of 9,000 ft. above the sea. *Guayaquil* is the chief sea-port.

3° GUIANA.

1. *Guiana* is situated south-east of Venezuela, and north of Brazil. Along the coast the land is low, flat, unhealthy, and subject to inundations

In the south the surface is mountainous, and the climate more healthy. The interior is inhabited by Indians.

2 Guiana is divided into three parts, viz: Dutch Guiana, capital *Paramaribo*, population 22,000; British Guiana, capital *Georgetown*, pop. 30,000; and French Guiana, capital *Cayenne*, population 6,000.

3. The *soil* is exceedingly fertile; it produces coffee, sugar, cocoa, cotton, Indian corn, indigo, and tropical fruits.

LESSON XXXVI.

BRAZIL.

Area, 2,724,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 10,045,000.

1 **Brazil** is a large empire in the centre and eastern part of South America.

2. It is noted particularly for its vast plains called *Silvas*, covered with dense forests. The eastern part is traversed by the Brazilian Mountains.

3. Its *climate* is mild and generally healthy.

4. The Amazon, called the "King of Rivers," and its numerous tributaries fertilize the country.

5. Two-thirds of the population are *Whites* of Portuguese origin; the remainder includes negroes, mulattoes, and about half a million of uncivilized Indians.

6. The *language* is a mixture of Portuguese and French. The Roman Catholic religion prevails.

7. Its *soil*, remarkable for its fertility, produces coffee, sugar, manioc, wheat, Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, and fruits. Brazil produces more coffee than any other country.

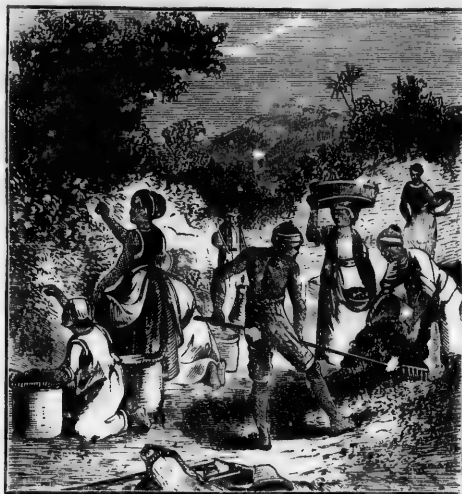
8. On the grassy plains, immense herds of horses and horned cattle roam about; they form one of the principal sources of wealth for the country.

9. There are many mines of gold and silver. Diamonds and rubies are found in greater abundance than in any other part of the world.

10. Manufactories are yet in their infancy; but commerce is very extensive.

11. *Rio Janerio*, population 420,000, the capital, is the largest city in South America and the

principal seat of foreign trade in the Empire.—*Bahia*, the second city in extent, has a fine harbor.



CULTURE OF COFFEE.

LESSON XXXVII.

PERU.

Area, 540,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 3,500,000.

1. **Peru** is situated south of Ecuador and west of Brazil and Bolivia.

2. The central region is an elevated table-land about 12,000 feet above the level of the sea; its climate is mild and agreeable.

3. On the coast, which is very sandy, it is uniformly hot, and no rain ever falls, though the dews are very dense and of frequent occurrence; east of the mountains the rainy season lasts one-half of the year.

4. Peru was the most civilized country of South America, when it was discovered by the Spaniards under Pizarro. In order to extort gold from the Inca (*king*) and his people, Pizarro and his adventurers had recourse to the most unheard of cruelties.

5. Its chief products are cotton, sugar, Indian corn, tobacco, Peruvian-bark, and fruits.

6 *Lima*, population 121,000, the capital, and largest city, is built on a small river, about six miles from the coast. It was destroyed several times by earthquakes.—*Callao* is the chief sea-port.

LESSON XXXVIII.

BOLIVIA.

Area, 480,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 1,987,000.

1. **Bolivia**, (1) formerly called Upper Peru, is situated between Brazil and Peru.

2. It is mountainous in the west; in the east are extensive plains; the centre is a vast and elevated plain, cold, but in certain places very fertile.

3. It is watered by the Madeira and its affluents, tributaries of the Amazon.

4. The people inhabit the valley of the Andes which is fertile and salubrious.

5. All the grain and fruits of the temperate zones are produced. There were formerly very rich mines of silver in Bolivia, but little of that precious metal is now found.

6. *Chuquisaca*, or *Sucre*, population 24,000, the capital, is built on a *table-land* about 9,500 feet above the level of the sea.—*La Paz*, population 76,000, is the chief city.

LESSON XXXIX.

CHILI.

Area, 260,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 2,146,000.

1. **Chili** is a long narrow tract of country lying between the Pacific coast and the Andes

2 The *Andes* contain many volcanoes which cause frequent and violent earthquakes that often destroy whole cities.

3 Its *climate* is salubrious and temperate the *soil* is very fertile, except in the north where rain seldom falls.

(1) The name Bolivia was given to this vast country in honor of Bolivar, its deliverer.

4. Its products are hemp, wheat, Indian corn, potatoes, barley, fruits, wine, and oil. Its minerals are gold, silver, iron, copper, tin and mercury.

5. Off the coast of Chili are situated the *Juan Fernandez* Islands, on one of which Alexander Selkirk lived for many years, and gave rise to the story of *Robinson Crusoe*.

6. *Santiago*, 115,000, the capital, is situated on a very high plain.—*Valparaiso* (vale of Paradise), population 70,000, is the chief sea-port on that side of the Pacific.

LESSON XL.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, OR
LA PLATA.

Area, 880,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 1,737,000.

1. **The Argentine Confederation**, known formerly under the name of *La Plata*, lies south of Bolivia and east of Chili. It is almost entirely covered with plains called *pampas*, which afford pasturage to a multitude of wild horses and cattle. In the north lies the desert of Gran Chaco.

2. Its *climate* is generally healthy and temperate.

3. This country is watered by the *Parana*, the *Paraguay*, and their affluents, and by many other rivers which flow, for the most part, into lakes without outlets.

4. The western part is fertile and produces sugar, cotton, grapes, tobacco, wheat and other grains, but the raising of cattle is the principal source of wealth.

5. The *commerce* with Chili is very active; merchandise is carried across the Andes by means of mules.

6. *Buenos Ayres*, population 200,000, situated on the south-west side of the Rio de la Plata, is the most flourishing city.—*Rosario*, population 20,000, on the Parana, is the capital.

LESSON XII.

1° PARAGUAY.

Area, 74,000 sq. m.—Population, 1,337,000.

1 **Paraguay** is a small country situated south of Brazil, its surface rises gradually towards the centre.

2 Its *climate* is mild and healthy, and its *soil* fertile; its chief products are grain, rice, cotton, tobacco, sugar, and *Yerba Mate*, or Paraguay tea. The raising of cattle is the chief pursuit.

3 *Asuncion* or *Assumption*, population, 15,000, the capital, lies on the left bank of the Paraguay.

2° URUGUAY.

Area, 70,000 sq. m.—Population, 387,000

1 **Uruguay** is the smallest state of South America; it is situated between the Argentine Confederation and the Atlantic Ocean.

2 Its *climate* is temperate and its *soil* fertile. There are several mountain chains in the north.

3 It is watered by the Uruguay River and its affluents.

4 The cattle and horses which roam over the plains, form the chief wealth of the inhabitants.

5 *Montevideo*, population, 126,000 on the Rio de la Plata, is the capital—*Maldonado* is the chief seaport.

3° PATAGONIA.

Area, 280,000 sq. m.—Population, 120,000.

1 **Patagonia** is a cold barren region in the southern part of South America; it is inhabited by Indians who live by hunting and fishing.

2 South of Patagonia is situated the island of Tierra del Fuego, (*Land of Fire*) so called from its volcanoes; it is separated from the mainland by the strait of *Magellan* (discovered in 1520).

3 South of Tierra del Fuego is Cape Horn, the passage of which is very difficult on account of the winds and currents.

4 East of Patagonia are the Falkland Islands, which belong to England.



ANIMALS OF EUROPE.

LESSON XLII.

EUROPE.

Area, 3,765,938 sq. m.—Population, 297,358,000.

1 **Europe**, one of the five great divisions of the Globe, forms a part of the Old World; although it is the smallest of the five great divisions it is comparatively the most populous.

2 It is traversed by many mountain *chains*, the principal of which are the Alps, Mount Blanc, 16,000 feet high, is the culminating point.

3 Its *climate* varies considerably; in the north and east, it is cold and severe; in the west and centre, mild and agreeable; below the 45° of latitude, perpetual summer generally prevails.

4 Among the many *rivers* which water this part of the world, may be mentioned the *Volga* the longest river in Europe, the *Rhine*, and the *Danube*.

5 *Christianity* prevails throughout Europe, except in Turkey where Mahometanism still exists. The religion of Russia and Greece is the schismatic Greek. In the north Protestantism prevails, in the south, Catholicity.

6 The European governments are principally monarchies; the most part are mild, but some are very oppressive.

7 Europe possesses a great number of institutions which disseminate education among the people; the arts and sciences are much attended to.

8 In the south, the vine is cultivated to a high degree of perfection, and the lemon, orange, olive, fig, and other tropical fruits are produced.

All sorts of grain and fruits, for the use of man and beast, are raised in abundance.

9 Europe is remarkable for its civilization, commerce, industry, and its magnificent cities which contain numberless works of art and science.

10 The principal cities are London, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Rome, etc. They are magnificently built and ornamented.



LONDON.

LESSON XLIII.

GREAT BRITAIN

Area, 122,550 sq. m.—Population, 31,817,000.

This great division including England, Scotland, and Wales, together with Ireland forms what is called "*The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*." They are also known as the *British Isles*. Its colonial possessions are found in every quarter of the globe.

1. ENGLAND.

Area, 53,320 sq. m.—Population, 23,704,000

1 **England** is the most important division of Great Britain; it is separated from France by the *English Channel*, and from Ireland by *St. George's Channel* and the *Irish Sea*.

2. In the north and west, the surface is undulating.

3. Its *climate* is mild and humid. The principal rivers are the *Thames* in the east, and the *Severn* in the west.

4. The *Anglican* is the established religion, about one-third of the inhabitants are Catholics.

5. Its *soil* is fertile, and agriculture is carried on to the highest degree of perfection; the chief products are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, &c. It is also remarkable for its abundance of useful minerals.

6. England is eminently industrious and commercial; it is noted for its *commerce*, the number and variety of its manufactures, and for the number of its ships which cover the seas and fill every port.

7. There are few countries that contain in

proportions, as many railroads as England.

8. *London*, on the *Thames*, population 3,883,000, is the capital and the most densely peopled city on the globe; it contains many superb buildings; the most celebrated are *St. Paul's Cathedral* and *Westminster Abbey*.

9. The other principal cities are *Liverpool*, population 500,000, the second most commercial city of the world; *Manchester*, population 356,000; *Birmingham*, population 344,000; *Leeds*, population 259,000; *Sheffield*, population 240,000, all manufacturing cities; *Bristol*, population 183,000, is the chief seaport.

2. SCOTLAND.

Area (comprising the adjacent islands), 30,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 3,358,613.

1. **Scotland**, formerly called *Caledonia*, is situated north of England, from which it is separated by the *Cheviot Hills*; it is divided into two parts, the *Highlands* in the north, and the *Lowlands* in the south.

2. The *Highlands* are cold and mountainous, but they contain many picturesque sites; the *Lowlands* are level and well cultivated.

3. The principal products are those arising from agriculture; there are several coal and iron mines. Its fisheries are very important.

4. *Edinburgh*, population 197,000, the capital, is remarkable for its castle and ancient royal palace (*Holyrood*).—*Glasgow*, population 477,600, is the most important for population and manufactures.—*Dundee*, population 119,000.

3. IRELAND.

Area, about 33,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 5,402,759.

1. **Ireland** is an island situated west of England; from its constant verdure it is called the *Emerald Isle*.

2. Its principal mountains rise along the coast, and, generally speaking, the interior is level, and consists of a vast plain covered principally with prairies. The mountains of *Antrim* are less remarkable for their height than the magnificence with which they terminate in the *Giant's Causeway*.



THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

3. The *climate* of Ireland is salubrious and mild. The *soil* is exceedingly fertile, and capable of producing all the necessities of life. The greenness of the pastures is particularly rich, and preserves its luxuriance to a late period of the year.

4. The principal productions are wheat, oats, barley, flax, and potatoes, which are said to be the best in the world.

5. A great number of Irish emigrate every year to America. The greater part of the inhabitants are Catholics.

6. *Dublin*, population 246,000, the capital, is built on the *Liffey*; its many magnificent edifices rank among the first of Europe.—*Belfast*, population 174,000, and *Cork*, population 79,000, are the chief seaports.

LESSON XLIV.

DENMARK.

Area, 15,900 sq. m.—*Population*, 1,900,000.

1. **Denmark** consists of the Danish Archipelago and the peninsula of *Jutland*; it is situated

south of Norway and Sweden from which it is separated by a part of the Baltic Sea, which bears the name of Skager Rack and Cattegat.

2. Its surface is flat and low, and, in some places, below the level of the sea.

3. Its *climate* is mild and humid, but very healthy. Its *soil* is, in general, very fertile; grain is produced in abundance. Cattle and horses are raised in great numbers.

4. Its *government* is a constitutional monarchy. The Lutheran religion prevails.

5. Its fisheries are very extensive: herring, salmon, mackerel, and cod are abundant.

6. Its foreign commerce is very active.

7. *Copenhagen*, population 180,000, the capital, is a fine city situated on Zealand Island.

LESSON XLV.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Area of Sweden, 170,000 sq. m.—*Pop.*, 4,159,000

Area of Norway, 123,000 sq. m.—*Pop.*, 1,712,000.

1. **Norway** and **Sweden**, together with Denmark, constitute Scandinavia. They form but one kingdom, and occupy a peninsula in the north-west of Europe; they are separated by the *Kiolen* Mountains.

2. The *surface* of Norway is mountainous; that of Sweden is level, except on the north. The scenery of the coast is grand and imposing.

3. Their *climate* is cold but salubrious. In the north, vegetation is very rapid in summer, which lasts only three months.

4. Their *government* is a constitutional monarchy; each country has its own legislature and law. Protestantism prevails.

5. South of the *Loffoden* Islands, there is a very dangerous whirlpool, much dreaded by mariners.

6. Sweden is remarkable for its iron mines, which are said to be the best in the world. The other products are agricultural.

7. *Stockholm*, population 138,000, is the capital of Sweden.—*Christiania*, population 70,000, capital of Norway

LESSON XLVI.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

Area, 2,095,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 68,390,000.

1. **Russia in Europe** occupies the eastern part of Europe and includes almost half the continent.

2. Its *surface* consists of low plains. The principal rivers are the *Volga*, the largest river in Europe, *Don*, and *Dnieper*.

3. Russia is separated from Asia by the Ural mountains; in the south, the *Caucasus* and the Black Sea separate it from Turkey in Asia.

4. Its *climate*, in the north-east, is very rigorous, but in the north, it is more temperate. The central part produces wheat, barley, rice, hemp, flax, and tobacco. There are several mines of iron, copper, and platina. The platina mines of the Ural Mts. are the richest in the world.

5. The *government* is an absolute monarchy. The religion of which the Czar is the head, is the schismatic Greek Catholic.

6. *St. Petersburg*, population 667,000, the capital, is a magnificent city; it was founded by Peter the Great.—*Moscow*, population 368,000, the ancient capital, is the most remarkable city; it was burnt by the inhabitants in 1812 at the approach of Napoleon I.—*Warsaw*, population 255,000, on the *Vistula*, is the capital of Poland.

LESSON XLVII.

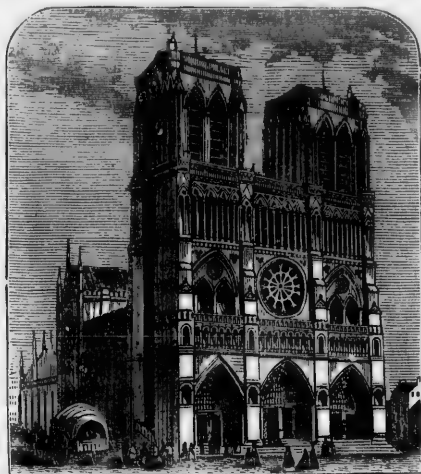
FRANCE.

Area, 198,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 36,592,000.

1. **France** is separated from England by the English Channel, from Spain by the Pyrenees, and from Italy by the Alps. In the south and east, it is mountainous; the remainder forms a part of the great northern plains.

2. The four principal rivers of France are the *Seine*, *Rhone*, *Gironde*, and *Loire*.

3. France, before 1790, was a kingdom; but since that time, it has successively been a republic, an empire, a kingdom, and is, at the present time (1876) a republic. The French are, for the most part, Roman Catholics.



NOTRE-DAME OF PARIS

4. The *climate* of France is mild and healthy ; the *soil* is very fertile ; it yields, in abundance, all the fruits and products of the temperate zones ; in the south, wine, oil, and silk ; in the north, wheat and all other grains. Beet sugar is made in great quantity

5. **Paris**, population 1,825,000, the capital, built on the Seine, is one of the finest cities of Europe ; it contains many superb churches, magnificent monuments, splendid galleries of art, and libraries not surpassed by any in the world. The National Library contains over 1,000,000 volumes and 80,000 manuscripts.

6. **Lyons**, population 324,000, on the Rhone, is noted for its silk manufactures.—**Marseilles**, pop. 300,000, is the oldest city of France ; it was built by the Greeks 600 years before Christ.—**Bordeaux**, pop. 194,100, is famous for its wines

LESSON XLVIII

BELGIUM.

Area, 11,313 sq. m.—*Population*, 5,000,000.

1. **Belgium** is a small kingdom situated N. E. of France ; it is the most densely populated country of Europe in proportion to its size. The

coast is very low, the centre undulating, and the south mountainous

2 Its *government* is a constitutional monarchy. *Catholicity* prevails.

3. Its *climate* is cold and moist. Agriculture is carried on to a high degree of perfection ; grain, hemp, flax, hops, chicory, clover, and tobacco, are raised in abundance. Iron and coal are also found.

4 Among the manufactures, the principal are its lace and carpets, which are known all over the world under the name of Brussels lace and Brussels carpet

5. Belgium has been the theatre of many bloody battles ; the most famous is that of *Waterloo*, in 1815, which decided the fate of Napoleon I.

6. **Brussels**, pop. 314,000, is the capital — **Antwerp**, pop. 127,000.—**Ghent**, pop. 121,000, and **Liege**, pop. 106,000, are the other principal cities

LESSON XLIX

HOLLAND.

Area, 13,890 sq. m.—*Population*, 3,700,000

1 **Holland** is a small kingdom N. of Belgium. The sea-coast is so low that dikes are necessary to prevent a total inundation

2. The country is watered by the Rhine, and Meuse, which form a great number of islands at their mouths

3. Its *government* is a constitutional monarchy. The Presbyterian *religion* prevails, but there are a great number of Catholics and Jews

4. Its *climate* is humid and disagreeable, its *soil*, naturally sterile, has been rendered fertile by the industry of the inhabitants. The products are the same as those of Belgium.

5 Foreign *commerce*, especially with the East Indies, is very active.

6. **Hague**, pop. 93,000, is the capital.—**Amsterdam**, pop. 282,000, the ancient capital, is the principal city. — **Rotterdam**, pop. 123,000, and **Utrecht**, pop. 61,000, are also fine cities.

LESSON L.

GERMANY.

Area, (Prussia included), 210,785 sq. m.—Population, 40,110,000.

1. **The German Empire** is a vast country of Central Europe extending from Belgium and the North Sea to Austria. In the north the surface is level, but in the south it is mountainous. About one-third of the surface is covered with forests.

2. This empire is divided into several small states, the principal of which are *Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Saxony*; the King of Prussia is emperor of Germany since 1870.

3. Germany is the birthplace of the protestant religion which predominates in the N. of the empire while Catholicity prevails in the south.

4. The principal rivers which water Germany are the Rhine, the Weser, the Elbe, the Oder, and the Vistula.

5. Its climate is generally cold, becoming gradually colder and more humid towards the north. Its soil is fertile and well cultivated, it produces all sorts of grain in abundance. The vine is cultivated in the south, there are also mines of gold, silver, and other metals.

6. Foreign commerce is limited, but internal trade is carried on actively. The highways are good, and railroads are numerous. Instruction is more spread in Germany than in any other country of the globe.

7. The principal cities are, *Hamburg*, pop. 240,000, a free city; *Munich*, pop. 171,000, capital of Bavaria; *Dresden*, pop. 156,000, capital of Saxony.

LESSON LI.

PRUSSIA.

Area, 136,000 sq. m.—Population, 24,040,000.

1. **Prussia** occupies the central part of Europe, it extends from Russia on the east, to Holland on the west, and from the Baltic on the north, to Austria on the south.

2. It is watered by the Elbe, the Oder, and the Vistula.

3. Its government is a limited monarchy. The majority of the population are Protestants; but there is a great number of Catholics.

4. Its climate is very agreeable. Its fertile soil produces grain, flax, hemp, tobacco, and beet, which last is cultivated for the manufacture of sugar. Prussia is also noted for its iron and copper mines.

5. *Berlin*, pop. 820,000, the capital, is a magnificent city. The other great cities are *Breslau*, pop. 172,000.—*Cologne*, pop. 125,000, possesses the finest ogival cathedral that exists, and *Aix-la-Chapelle*, pop. 68,000, ancient capital of the empire of Charlemagne.



LESSON LII.

AUSTRIA.

Area, 240,000 sq. m.—Population, 36,000,000.

1. **Austria** is an empire of central Europe; it comprises the kingdom of Hungary, the provinces of Bohemia, Galicia, Dalmatia, and others. Its surface is mountainous except in Hungary and Bohemia.

2. It is watered by the Danube, and several of its affluents.

3 The *government* of Austria is a constitutional monarchy, that of Hungary is administered separately from the rest of the state. The majority of the population are Roman Catholics.

4. Its *climate* is cool and clear in the north, but moist and warm in the plains. Its *soil* is generally fertile and produces grain, in abundance; wine, silk, and oil are also important articles of commerce. The mines of gold, silver, mercury, iron, and copper are very rich.

5. *Vienna*, pop. 825,000, the capital, is situated on the Danube.—*Pesth*, pop. 202,000, capital of Hungary.—*Trieste*, pop. 120,000 on the Adriatic Sea is the chief seaport.

LESSON LIII.

SWITZERLAND.

Area, 15,250 sq. m.—*Population*, 2,669,000.

1. **Switzerland** is situated between Austria and France; it is very mountainous and presents some very sublime and picturesque scenes.

2. The mountains are covered with large fields of ice called *glaciers*; from time to time enormous masses detach themselves, and precipitously fall to the bottom of the valleys, bringing everything with them in their passage, destroying entire villages.

3. The largest expanse of water is Lake Geneva, which is traversed by the Rhone. The north and north-eastern part of the country is watered by the Rhine and its affluent the Aar.

4. Switzerland is a federal republic divided into a number of free states called *cantons*, the people are industrious and attached to their country.

5 Its *climate* varies with the elevation. The country though mountainous, is fertile in many places; it produces the fruits and grains of ordinary temperate climates. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the raising of cattle.

6. *Geneva*, pop. 49,000, situated on Lake Geneva, is the most remarkable city in the history of the country.—*Basle*, pop. 38,600—*Berne*, pop. 29,000, is the capital since 1848.

LESSON LIV.

SPAIN.

Area, 177,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 16,732,000.

1. **Spain**, the most southern part of Europe, is situated south-west of France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. The surface is irregular; the interior consists of vast table-lands and mountains.

2. Its principal *rivers* are the Ebro, the Guadalquivir, the Guadiana, the Tagus and the Duro.

3 The *government* of Spain is a limited and hereditary monarchy. The Spaniards profess the Catholic *religion*, which was for a long time the only one tolerated in the kingdom; but all denominations are now permitted.

4. Its *climate* temperate on the coast, is subject to excessive heat and cold on the table-lands. Its *soil* is good and fruitful, but agriculture and commerce are much neglected.

5 *Madrid*, pop. 317,000, situated on one of the branches of the Tagus, is the most elevated capital of Europe.—*Barcelona*, pop. 250,000, is the principal commerce port.—*Seville*, pop. 152,000.—*Valencia*, pop. 146,000, surnamed the Beautiful, are fine cities.—*Granada* and *Cordova* are remarkable for their ruins of Moorish art.

LESSON LV.

PORTUGAL.

Area, 34,500 sq. m.—*Population*, 3,995,000.

1. **Portugal** is situated west of Spain. The natural features of this country greatly resemble those of Spain.

2. Its *government* is a constitutional monarchy. The Catholic *religion* prevails.

3. Its *climate* is healthful, and its *soil* fertile.

The productions are similar to those of Spain. The wine of Oporto is one of the chief exports.

4. Portugal was formerly much renowned for its discoveries and trade with India ; but of late years it has greatly fallen.

5. *Lisbon*, pop. 225,000, the capital, is built on the river Tagus , it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1755.—*Oporto*, pop. 89,000, is the chief commercial port.



CATHEDRAL OF MILAN.

LESSON LVI.

ITALY.

Area . 116,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 26,796,000.

1. **Italy** is situated south of Austria and Switzerland. It consists of a peninsula in the shape of a boot, and lies between the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas.

2. Its *surface* is greatly diversified ; the Alps occupy the north, and the Apennines traverse it in all its length.

3. The majority of the inhabitants are descendants of the ancient Romans, and profess the Catholic religion.

4. Its *climate* is very fine, but, excessively warm. Its *soil* is generally very productive.

The Plains of Lombardy are the most fertile of Europe. The products of Italy are grains, rice, sugar, olives, grapes, oranges, figs, &c.

5. Italy is remarkable for its fine arts ; music, painting and sculpture have flourished here more than in any other country.

6. **Rome**, pop. 240,000, is the capital of the Christian world and the residence of its head, Our Holy Father the Pope.

7. *Naples*, pop. 419,000, capital of the kingdom of Naples.—*Milan*, pop. 196,000, capital of Lombardy, has a magnificent cathedral.—*Venice*, pop. 114,000, capital of Venetia, is built on seventy-two small islands ; communication between the different parts of the city is carried on by means of light boats called *gondolas*.

LESSON LVII.

TURKEY IN EUROPE AND GREECE.

1. TURKEY

Area . 203,500 sq m.—*Population*, 16,437,000.

1 **Turkey** is a country south of Europe. It is an undulating region of hills and valleys, traversed by mountain ranges of considerable height.

2. It is watered by the Danube and its affluents.

3 The *government* is despotic, the ruler is styled Grand-Seignior or Sultan ; he is also head of the religion which is the Mahomedan.

4. Its *climate* is very severe in the north ; the south is milder but very variable. Its *soil* is fertile, particularly in the valley of the Danube, but badly cultivated ; the products are maize and other grains, silk, cotton, rice, grapes, olives, &c.

5. *Constantinople*, pop. 1,075,000, the capital is built on the Bosphorus or strait which unites the sea of Marmora with the Black Sea.

2^d GREECE.

Area . 19,250 sq. m.—Population, 1,458,000.

1. **Greece**, is situated south of Europe ; it consists of two peninsulas separated by the gulf of Lepanto.

2. Its *government* is a constitutional monarchy. The *religion* is the schismatic Greek.

3. Its *climate* is temperate but changeable. Its *soil* is fertile ; it produces grain, fruits, the vine, and olives. Marble of an excellent quality is abundant.

4. *Athens*, pop. 48,000, the capital, is situated near the gulf of Egina ; it is famous for its ruins and in ancient times for its fine arts and literature.



ANIMALS OF ASIA.

LESSON LVII.

ASIA.

Area . 15,196,000 sq. m. — Population, 629,329,000.

1. **Asia**, is the largest of the five divisions of the globe, it is noted for its mountains, its great rivers, its extensive table-lands, plains, and deserts.

2. It is particularly remarkable, as having been the cradle of the human race, and of the Christian Religion.

3. Its *population*, which exceeds half the population of the world, is composed of three classes, viz : The Caucasian, which occupies the west ; the Mongolian and the Malay, which occupy the centre and the east.

4. The people are oppressed by their *governments* which are, for the most part, despotic. Asia is the seat of all religions ; the greater part of the population are idolaters ; many profess Mahometanism. The Catholics are not numerous.

5. Some of the principal animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, lion, tiger, camel, and jackal. Among the birds may be mentioned the peacock, pheasant, and crane.

6. Asia, on account of its large extent, possesses almost every sort of climate and a great variety of minerals and vegetable productions ; gold and diamonds are abundant, and on the coast the pearl fisheries are carried on by persons called pearl-divers.

LESSON LVIII.

SIBERIA.

Area . 5,249,000 sq. m.—Population, 8,329,000.

1. **Siberia** occupies all the north of Asia. It consists of a vast dreary plain, and belongs to Russia.

2. In the north the *climate* is extremely cold and the ground freezes to a very great depth ; the valleys, near the south are fertile, but badly cultivated.

3. Gold, silver, and platinum are found in the Altai and the Ural mountains ; but the chief articles of commerce are furs, principally those of the sable and ermine.

4. Siberia is used by Russia, as a place of banishment for political offences ; it is regarded as a great punishment to be transported thither.

5. *Irkutsk*, population 28,000, in the south, is an agreeable place of residence.—*Tobolsk*, popula-

tion, 35,000, in the west, is the chief commercial emporium

LESSON LIX.

CHINESE EMPIRE.

Area, 4,088,000 sq. m.—*Pop.* 369,000,000

1. **The Chinese Empire** comprises China, Mongolia, Mantchooria, Thibet, and Tartary, these provinces are little known.

2 The principal mountain chains are the Altai and the Himalaya, containing Mount Everest, the highest point on the globe. The Hoang-Ho and Yang-tse-Kiang are the principal rivers

3 The *government* of China is absolute, but possesses a patriarchal character. Buddhism is the dominating religion, while the doctrine of Confucius is followed by the emperor and the learned

4 Its *climate*, in the north, is colder than that of Europe in the same latitude; in the centre it is temperate, and in the south pretty warm. Its *soil* is well watered, fertile, and highly cultivated.

5. Tea is the chief *product*. Rice and other grains, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and indigo are also raised

6. Among the curiosities of China, may be mentioned the *Great Wall*, which is 1,500 miles long; it was built to protect the country from the Tartars.

7. *Pekin*, population 1,800,000, the capital, is one of the largest cities in the world—*Canton*, population 1,000,000 and *Shanghai*, population 200,000, are the chief seaports.

LESSON LX

JAPAN.

Area, 260,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 35,000,000.

1. **Japan**, situated east of China, is composed of many islands, the principal of which are Nippon and Yesso.

2. The mountains are elevated and contain many active volcanoes. The rivers are numerous but inconsiderable.



3 Its *government* is an absolute monarchy; the emperor is called *Mikado*. The prevailing religion is Buddhism.

4. Its *climate* is changeable, and in the north very cold. Its *soil* is sterile but carefully cultivated; it produces rice, wheat, barley, tea, cotton, and silk. The camphor and varnish trees are native of Japan.

5 The Japanese had no commerce with foreigners previous to the year 1854, but since that time their ports have been free and they have adopted many American and European inventions.

6. *Yeddo*, population 2,000,000, the capital, situated on Nippon Island, is one of the most populous cities in the world.—*Yokohama* is a new city and depot for the Europeans.

LESSON LXI

INDIA.

Area, of Hindoostan, 1,250,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 130,000,000.

Area, of Farther India, 920,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 42,000,000.

1. **India** comprises two large peninsulas south of Asia: Hindoostan and Farther India also called Indo-China and India beyond the Ganges.

2. The principal mountain chains are the Eastern and Western Ghats and the Himalayas. The Ganges, Indus, and Cambodia are the largest rivers.

3. The greater part of India belongs to England. The other petty states are governed by despots. Nearly all the inhabitants are idolaters.

4. Its *climate* is excessively warm, except in the mountain regions, which are temperate. The chief products are rice, cotton, indigo, sugar, silk, &c. Diamonds are found in the mountain defiles.

5. India is noted for the Banyan tree, whose branches grow downwards and take root again, so that one tree may produce a whole forest.

6. *Calcutta*, pop. 616,000, capital of Hindoostan—*Bue*, pop. 100,000, capital of Cochin China—*Mandey*, capital of Birmah, and *Bangkok* capital of Cambodia are the chief cities.

LESSON LXII.

TURKESTAN, AFGHANISTAN, AND BELOOCHISTAN

Area, 1,090,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 12,000,000

1. **Turkestan**, or Independent Tartary, is situated W. of China. Most of the inhabitants are hunters or shepherds and lead a wandering life, however, a good number live in the cities—*Bokhara*, pop. 150,000, and *Samarkand* are the principal cities. The chief manufacture is silk. Commerce is carried on by means of caravans.

2. **Afghanistan** and **Beloochistan** belonged formerly to Persia. The surface of Afghanistan is a succession of mountains, valleys, and high table-lands; while that of Beloochistan consists of rocky and sandy deserts.

3. The raising of cattle constitutes the wealth of the country.

4. The *government* of both is despotic. The *religion* is Mahometanism.

Cabul, pop. 60,000, is the capital of Afghanistan and *Kelat*, pop. 15,000, that of Beloochistan.

LESSON LXIII.

PERSIA.

Area, 479,000, sq. m.—*Population*, 9,000,000

1. **Persia** is situated east of Turkey; it is diversified by clusters of hills and chains of mountains, with extensive salt and sandy deserts.

2. A great part of the inhabitants lead wandering lives and live in tents.

3. Its *government* is despotic, the sovereign is styled the *Shah*. The prevailing religion is Mahometanism.

4. In the north, its *climate* is cool and moist; in the centre it is subject to extremes; and in the south hot and unhealthy. Its *soil* is fertile, produces wheat, rice, cotton, sugar, and different sorts of fruits.

5. *Teheran*, pop. 85,000, is the present capital. —*Ispahan* was the ancient capital.

LESSON LXIV.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Area, 669,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 16,000,000

1. **Turkey in Asia**, formerly *Asia Minor*, is a part of the Ottoman Empire and the most western country in Asia.

2. Its *population* is composed of Jews, Greeks, Turks and Arabs.

3. Its *government* and *religion* are the same as in Turkey in Europe.

4. This country presents a variety of *climate*. Its *soil* is fertile, but cultivation is neglected; the products are the fruits and grains of temperate climes, cotton, tobacco, and the poppy, or opium plant.

5. *Palestine*, or the Holy-Land, is the country which was the scene of nearly all the events, recorded in the Holy Scripture; *Bethlehem*, where Jesus Christ was born; *Nazareth*, where He lived, and *Jerusalem*, where He was put to death.

are found here. The Dead Sea is situated in this country. It is supposed to cover the sites of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrha.

6 *Smyrna*, is the principal port. The ruins of *Babylon* and *Ninive* are of the greatest interest; *Tyre* and *Sidon*, formerly renowned for their commerce, are, at present, only small villages.

LESSON LXV

ARABIA.

Area, 1,200,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 8,000,000.

1. **Arabia** is a peninsula in south-western Asia; it is noted for its great deserts and its want of permanent rivers. Mount *Sinal* is situated at the head of the Red Sea.

2. The Arabs, descendants of *Ismael*, are divided into families, or tribes. The inhabitants of the desert, called *Bedouins*, lead a roving life and live in tents. The Arabian horses are fine animals, they are treated by their masters as members of the family. Camels are used as beasts of burden.

3. Its *climate* is hot and dry; rain is rarely seen except on the mountains. Its *soil* is fertile on the coast of the Red Sea, but the rest of the country is sterile. The products of Arabia are coffee, dates, indigo, spices, gum arabic, etc.

4. *Muscat* is a flourishing city.—*Mecca* is remarkable as having been the birth-place of *Mahomet*, it is the *holy city* and place of pilgrimage for the *Mahometans*.

LESSON LXVI.

AFRICA.

Area, 11,008,000, sq.m.—*Pop.* 96,244,000.

1. **Africa**, is one of the five great divisions of the globe and forms a part of the Old World. It is situated south of Europe, from which it is separated by the Mediterranean, and south-west of Asia to which it is joined by the Isthmus of *Suez*. In the north is the *Sahara* desert, the largest in the globe.



ANIMALS OF AFRICA.

2. The states of Africa are generally of small extent; the governments are despotic. The religion, in the north is *Mahometanism*, in the other parts idolatry.

3. Owing to its burning *climate*, and its want of bays and navigable rivers, this country has never been wholly explored, and much of the interior is entirely unknown.

4. The north only is inhabited by whites, the other parts are peopled principally by the negroes.

5. Its *soil* is little cultivated, but the natural products are various and luxurious. The principal are ivory, gold dust found in the rivers, and ostrich feathers.

6. The vegetable productions are the gigantic baobab, teak, acacia, mangrove, ebony, coconut, date, and oil palm.

7. The most remarkable animals are, the lion, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, giraffe, and elephant. More than sixty species of the antelopes have been discovered in Africa. Serpents are numerous in the forests, and crocodiles in the rivers. Insects are exceedingly numerous, many of them, as the ant and locust, are very destructive.

LESSON LXVII

BARBARY.

Area, 612,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 15,500,000

1. **Barbary** is situated north of Africa bordering on the Atlantic and Mediterranean; it derives its name from the *Berbers*, the original inhabitants of the country, whose descendants still inhabit the Atlas Mountains, which traverse the whole country. The States are Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli.

2. The *Moors* inhabit the towns and villages, the Arabs lead a wandering life. Those tribes were, for a long time, the terror of mariners, by their piracies.

3. In the north its *climate* is excellent and the soil productive; all the grains and fruits of Europe are cultivated. The leather of Morocco, called *morocco*, is the principal article of trade.

4. The capital of each state bears the same name as the state. *Barca* and *Fezzan* belong to Tripoli. Algeria is a French colony since 1830.

LESSON LXVIII

EGYPT.

Area, 180,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 5,214,000.

1. **Egypt** is situated on the Mediterranean in the north of Africa. Its primitive history is given in the Bible.

2. The country is rendered fertile by the annual overflow of the Nile.

3. Most of the inhabitants are of Arabic descent; the remainder are Copts, Turks, Greeks, Jews, etc.

4. This country subject to Turkey, is governed by a *Pasha*. The prevailing religion is Mahometanism.

5. Its *climate* is extremely warm. Its soil produces rice, grain, cotton, sugar, indigo, tobacco, and the mulberry-tree.

6. Egypt is famous for its antiquities, the ruins of which are found at the present day, the principal of which are the pyramids, obelisks,

colossal statues of men and animals, and magnificent temples.

7. *Cairo*, pop. 282,000, the capital, is built on the Nile.—*Alexandria*, pop. 181,000, is the principal commercial town.—*Thebes*, contains many famous ruins.

LESSON LXIX.

NUBIA AND ABYSSINIA.

Area, of Nubia, 320,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 500,000; of Abyssinia 280,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 3,000,000.

1. These two countries are situated south of Egypt and are washed by the Red Sea, and by the Nile and its affluents.

2. Abyssinia is mountainous, but very fertile. Nubia consists of sandy deserts inhabited by Arabs, who rear great number of cattle, including sheep and goats.

3. Their *government* are despotic.

4. The *climate* of Nubia is hot and dry, but healthy; that of Abyssinia is mild and agreeable. These countries produce barley, cotton, indigo, tobacco, coffee, &c., &c.

6. *Khartoum* is the capital of Nubia.—*Gondar*, that of Abyssinia.

LESSON LXX.

EASTERN AFRICA.

1. This division comprises a strip of country extending about 3,000 miles along the east coast of Africa. Very little is known of the interior of this region; the coast is generally flat, and in some places marshy.

2. The *climate* is hot and unhealthful—the soil fertile.

3. *Berbera*, or the country of the *Somolis*, is S.E. of Abyssinia. The capital is *Berbera*.

4. *Zanguebar* is south of *Berbera*; a great commerce of gold, ivory, and slaves, is carried on; capital *Zanzibar*.

5. *Mozambique* belongs to Portugal; capital *Mozambique*.

6. *Caffraria* is inhabited by savage tribes.—*Natal* and parts of *Caffraria* are English colonies.

7. *Madagascar* is a large island S.E. of Africa, separated from *terra firma* or the main-land, by the Mozambique Channel. *Tananarivo* is the capital. The islanders are called *Malagachers*, or *Malgachers*.

LESSON LXXI.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

1. **Southern Africa** extends to the south of Ethiopia and comprises Cape Colony and many other districts; it is diversified with lofty mountains, elevated plains, and arid tracts of desert.

2. The inhabitants are composed of British settlers, Dutch farmers, Hottentots, and Caffres.

3. *Orange River* bounds it on the N and the *Snow Mountains* traverse it.

4. Its *climate* is temperate and agreeable, its soil fertile; the products are cotton, sugar, coffee, indigo, tobacco, etc.

5. Cape Colony belongs to England; it is an important place for the ships in the East India trade.

6. *Cape Town* is the capital; the inhabitants are nearly all English or Dutch.

LESSON LXXII

WESTERN AFRICA.

1. This region embraces many states, principally Guinea and Senegambia.

2. These countries are remarkable for great fertility and luxuriant vegetation. The greater part of the surface is undulating and mountainous. In Upper Guinea and Senegambia, it is low and swampy to a considerable distance inland.

3. *Senegambia*, situated east of Soudan, derives its name from its great rivers Senegal and Gambia.

4. The inhabitants are principally Negroes who live in a savage condition under despotic governments. The Europeans are established along the coast.

5. Its *climate* on the coast is hot and unhealthy, especially to strangers; in the interior it is more salubrious.

6. *Guinea* extends from Senegambia to the River Nourse, and is divided into two parts, Upper and Lower Guinea. The principal states of Upper Guinea are Ashantee and Dahomey. In Lower Guinea and Portuguese colonies of Congo, Angola, and Benguela.

LESSON LXXIII.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

1. **Soudan** is divided into a vast number of petty states only partially known, but differing widely in magnitude, population, and character. It is a highly fertile region with a diversified surface and a hot *climate*.

2. The inhabitants are principally Negroes, said to be more civilized than those of the West.

3. The *Sahara*, or Great Desert, is a vast table-land, covered with rocks, sand, and salt. Its sterility is due to the almost total absence of rain.

4. In some places the springs form sorts of little isles called *Oasis*; they are carefully cultivated and produce dates and a few other products.

5. Gum-arabic is obtained from the acacia tree; salt, from the mines, and ostrich feathers are the chief articles of exportation.

6. The southern part has been visited by Dr Livingstone who represents it to be a fertile plain.

7. The sources of the Nile have been recently discovered on the great *plateau* of Central Africa.

LESSON LXXV.

OCEANICA or OCEANIA.

Oceanica comprises all the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and is generally divided into three parts: *Malaysia*, *Australasia*, *Polynesia*.—

Area. 4,586,800 sq. m.—*Population*. 32,275,000.



ANIMALS OF OCEANIA.

LESSON LXXVI.

MALAYSIA.

Area. 763,800 sq. m.—*Population*, 28,850,000.

1. **Malaysia** lies wholly in the Torrid zone and comprises many islands, the principal of which are Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, the Philippine Islands, the Moluccas, or Spice Islands.

2. This division was called Malaysia, from the fact that the greater number of the inhabitants are Malays.

3. Its *climate* is hot but healthful except on the low coasts. The principal productions are sugar, camphor, pepper, nutmegs, &c.

4. The Banda Islands are given almost exclusively to the cultivation of nutmegs. The chief minerals are diamonds, gold, and iron. When

under the influence of opium, the people are very cruel, they sometimes remain in the public ways and kill all they meet.

5. *Batavia*, on the Isle of Java, is the capital of the Dutch possessions.—*Manilla*, in the Philippine, is an important city.

6. The greater part of the inhabitants profess the Catholic religion; a considerable number are still pagans.

LESSON LXXVII.

AUSTRALASIA.

Area. 3,524,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 2,570,000.

1. **Australasia** comprises Australia, Papua, or New Guinea, New Zealand, and many of the adjacent islands.

2. Australia, on account of its immense size, is often called a continent. A few mountain ranges, of little elevation, line the coast; the interior is not much known and appears to be nothing but a vast sterile plain.

3. The natives belong to the tribes of Oriental negroes; they are very ignorant.

4. Its *climate*, in general, is salubrious, there are very fertile plains on the south and east, but gold mining occupies the traders more than agriculture.

5. The remarkable animals are the orang outang, kangaroo, black swan, lyre-bird, &c.

6. *Sydney* is the capital. *Melbourne* is the gold region and capital of Victoria district.

7. *Tasmania*, or *Van Diemen's Land*, is an island south of Australia, the inhabitants rear a great number of sheep and other flocks.

8. *New Zealand* consists of three islands, its surface is mountainous, its *climate*, agreeable, and *soil* fertile. The forests abound in ship-timber.

9. Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand belong to England.



MELBOURNE.

LESSON LXXXVII.

POLYNESIA.

Area, 299,000 sq. m.—Population, 855,000.

1. **Polynesia**, "the region of many islands," comprises all the islands of the Pacific not included in the other two divisions; it is the largest part of Oceania.

2. Many of those islands are the work of little insects that form calcareous lodgings for themselves these are afterwards covered with sand and marine herbs, and in this manner become habitable.

3. The inhabitants of these islands are Malays and European colonists.

4. The Sandwich Islands form the principal group and are the best known; they are in the line of commerce between North America and China, and are often visited by English and American vessels.

5. The *Society* Islands are remarkable for their beauty and fertility.

6. The *Caroline* Islands are an immense group of which we know very little, it is said their inhabitants are able navigators.

7. The inhabitants of the *Friendly* Islands are mild and affable although ferocious in appearance.

8. The *Marquesas* Islands belong to France; their natives are said to be more finely formed than any other Polynesians; they are, however, very ferocious.

CLIMATE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The climate of Canada is nearly the same as that of Norway, Sweden and St. Petersburg. Both the heat of summer and the cold of winter are much greater than in the corresponding latitudes of Europe. The climate of Nova Scotia is extremely temperate, considering its western latitude. In Halifax and the eastern countries the mercury seldom rises in summer above 86° in the shade, and in winter it is not often down to zero. In the interior the winter is about the same, but the summer is considerably warmer. The climate of New Brunswick is subject to great extremes of heat and cold: the thermometer sometimes rising to 100° during the day and falling in the forest during the night of the same day to 50°. Still the climate is exceedingly healthy and favorable to agricultural operations. The climate of Prince Edward Island is much

milder than that of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, and is remarkably salubrious. The winter is long and cold, but the summer is eminently fitted for the growth of ordinary cereals. Manitoba and the Saskatchewan country have the same summer temperature as the most favored parts of the St. Lawrence valley. The winter isothermal is that of Quebec. The climate of British Columbia varies according to the locality, owing principally to four causes; viz: greater or less distances from the vicinity of the mountain regions, difference in the nature and the quantity of the vegetable growth, and difference of level. The low portions near the sea and on Vancouver Island have a moderate climate with a general range of from 20° in winter, to 80° in summer.

COMMERCE. (1)

COMMERCE is the exchange of certain colonial commodities or merchandise. There are two sorts of commerce; *foreign* commerce, which is carried on between countries; *inland* commerce which is carried on in the same country. (Transit commerce is passage of goods through a state for which they are not destined.)

By *exportation* is meant the natural or manufactured productions that a country furnishes a foreign one, and *importations* is to bring from foreign countries those productions which we have not in our own.

Industry is the art by which man adapts to his own wants the productions of nature.

COMMERCE BETWEEN CONTINENTS.

Principal objects of exchange between the five continents of the World.

Relative Importance.—EUROPE, notwithstanding its small extent, but including the most active and intelligent population of the globe, produces a quantity of merchandise superior to any other continent, and it is a great source of commercial movement between all the parts of the world.

AMERICA, by its white population of European origin and rich natural productions, holds the second rank.

ASIA is the third in order, on account of its Chinese and Indian population who are very laborious.

OCEANIA is the fourth in rank, by its Dutch and English colonies.

AFRICA, on account of its unfavorable physical features and its thinly scattered population, barbarous and savage, holds the last rank.

Exchange takes place particularly between

England (*for more than two-thirds*), France, Germany, Belgium, Holland on the one part, and the United States, Canada, China, the Indies and Australia on the other.

EXPORTATION.—**Europe** exports to foreign countries:

1° *Its manufactured productions*: cotton, wool, silk textures, ready made clothing, fancy wares, linen, furniture, &c., articles of jewelry: clock works, musical and drawing instruments, objects of art and science and library requisites.

2° *Alimentary substances*: wines and spirits, refined sugar, flour, preserves, &c., &c.

America exports:

1° Furs, potash, pearlash, fish, lumber and petroleum oil, from Canada.

2° Cotton, corn, flour, Indian corn, (1), tobacco, corned meat, gold, and petroleum (2) from the United States.

3° Silver from Mexico.

4° Colonial commodities (3) Sugar, coffee, cocoa-nut (4), India-rubber (5), dye-wood and cabinet wood from the Antilles and Brazil.

5° Wool, hides, dried meats from the Argentine pampas.

6° Gold, copper, guano (6) from Peru and Chili.

1. *Indian corn* is a gramineous plant of America, having large ears, and which forms the principal food in many countries.

2. *Petroleum*, or stone oil, is a substance resembling tar or bitumen; it is extracted particularly from coal bogs.

3. By *colonial commodities* is generally meant the vegetable productions coming from colonies.

4. *Cocoa*, from which chocolate is made, is the bean or grain of the cocoa-nut tree.

5. *India-rubber* or caoutchouc and *gutta-percha* are substances produced by the dessication of a milky juice extracted from several trees.

6. *Guano* is the excrement of sea-birds which is found in considerable quantity on the coast of certain warm countries. It is an excellent manure.

(1) Among the powers of the world, says Mr. Walsh, an honorable place should be given to *commerce*; and when carried on with fidelity, it is, after religion, one of the best means of civilization. (*Recollections and impressions of voyages.*)

Asia furnishes

1° Gold, silver, **platina** (1), diamonds, precious stones (2), and the furs of Siberia (3)

2° *Tea*, (4), *silk* (5), silk-worms' eggs and the silk-goods from China and Japan

3° Cotton (6), dyeing drugs (7), *rice* (8), *spices* (9), opium (10), ivory, carved wood, paper and porcelain from China, Japan, and India

4° Brass from Japan, pearls (11) from Ceylon, cashmere *shawls* (12), goats hair and musk (13), from Thibet.

5° Coffee (14), gum (15), incense (16), coral (17), from Arabia and Persia.

1. *Platina* is a metal of a dull white, it is rare and precious.

2. The *precious stones* employed in jewelry are the diamond, topaz, emerald, &c.

3. *Fur bearing animals* live in cold countries, the principal are the ermine, zibellina, martin, white fox beaver, &c.

4. *Tea-tree*, is a shrub always green, whose leaves, when infused, give a stimulating beverage, and much used in China, England, and America.

5. *Silk* is a textile production of the silk-worm, which is a caterpillar of a species of butterfly; this caterpillar feeds on the leaves of the mulberry-tree.

6. *Cotton* is a flaky down which envelopes the seed of the cotton-tree, a herbaceous and arborescent plant found in warm countries.

7. *Dye drugs*, or coloring substances, are particularly taken from plants; Indigo leaves, sandal-wood, log-wood, Brazilian-wood and the root of the madder. Cochineal is produced by an insect.

8. *Rice* is the grain of a gramineous plant cultivated in damp soil and in warm countries; it forms the principal food in China and India.

9. The *spices* are *pepper*, the seed of the pepper-tree, *nutmegs*, the seed of the nutmeg-tree, *cloves*, the dried buds of the clove-tree; *cinnamon*, the bark of the cinnamon-tree; *vanilla*, the pod of the vanilla-tree.

10. *Opium* is a juice extracted from the head of the poppy, it is narcotic.

11. *Pearl* is a substance produced in certain sea shells.

12. *Cashmere shawls*, like the French shawls which rival them, are made with the goats hair of Thibet.

13. *Musk* is an aromatic production furnished by the musk-stag in India.

14. *Coffee* is the stone of the coffee-tree fruit, a shrub cultivated particularly in Brazil and the Indies.

15. *Gum* is the viscous substance which comes from the bark of certain trees.

16. *Incense* is a species of resinous and odoriferous gum.

17. *Red coral* is a calcareous substance produced by small marine animals called polypes. In the warm seas of Oceania a multitude of reefs, sub-marine coral island and islets are likewise formed by polypes.

6° Figs, raisins, carpets from Smyrna; Damascus sword blades, tobacco, olives (18), leeches from Turkey in Asia; sponges (19) from the coast of Syria

Africa furnishes

1° Marble, iron, and the early fruits of Algeria.

2° Cocoa-nuts (20) and Madeira wines

3° Palm-oil (21), earth-nuts (22) from Senegal.

4° Ostrich feathers, ivory (23), and dates (24), from Sahara and Soudan

5° Cotton, corn and gum from Egypt.

6° Wool and hides from Cape Colony

7° Sugar (25), coffee, and vanilla from the Bourbon and Mauritius Islands

Oceania furnishes

1° Gold, copper, cattle, *wool*, and flour from Australia and other English colonies

2° *Colonial commodities*: coffee, sugar, indigo, and spices from Java and the Moluccas (*Dutch possessions*); pewter from Branca, and cigars from Manilla.

18. The *olive-tree* is a small tree, the fruit of which is pulpy; it contains a stone, and gives olive-oil.

19. *Sponge* is a very porous substance. It is produced by small marine animals

20. *Cocoa-nuts* are large fruits with shells, milky, produced by the palm-cocoa-tree.

21. The *palm* is a tree with a simple straight trunk terminated by a cluster of long leaves, it produces wine, palm-oil, fruits dates and cocoas.

22. The *earth-nut* is a creeping plant the seeds of which are oily.

23. *Ivory* is the substance of the elephant's tusks

24. *Dates* are the juicy fruit of a kind of palm-tree.

25. The *sugar-cane*, a tall kind of reed, is a gramineous plant cultivated in warm countries and in damp soil. It produces a sweet liquor, from which sugar, syrup, and rum are made. In Europe sugar is obtained from the beet.

REMARKS.

1. Comparative statistics of the commerce of several American states, taking Canada as the basis, and supposing it to be of \$1,000; we shall have: the United States, 4,500; Mexico 250; Central America, 90; Antilles 1,000; Ecuador, 35; Peru, 250; Bolivia, 50; Chili, 220; La Plata, 250; Paraguay, 20; Uruguay, 80.

2. The production of coffee on the globe is about 5,000,000 bags of 200 pounds each, the half of which is furnished by Brazil, the other countries which produce it, are Java, Ceylon, Hayti, and other Antilles, Mauritius, Bourbon, Arabia, Abyssinia, &c.

3. Production of sugar in 1866.—Cane-sugar: Cuba, 1,000 millions of pounds, English Antilles, 360 m.; French Antilles and Bourbon, 260 m.; Java, 260 m.; Brazil, 240 m.; United States and others, 400 m.—Beet sugar: France, 360 m.; Germany, 360 m.; Austria, 120 m.; Belgium, 50

m.; others, 200 m.—Total, about 4,000,000 pounds of which Cuba alone produces one-fourth. Canada produces 18,000,000 pounds of maple sugar.

4. Tea.—China exports 160,000,000 pounds of tea, which it sells about 10 cents per pound, and which is sold at London 40 cents. The English consume one-half of it, the Americans one-fourth, and the other fourth by the rest of Europe.

5. Tobacco.—The consumption of tobacco is supposed to be four billions of pounds produced by five millions of acres in the United States, Manilla, Havana, Turkey and elsewhere the best. More than \$800,000,000 are expended in tobacco, in the world: tobacco, opium, betel, &c.

6. Annual production of gold.—California furnishes 100 millions dollars, Australia, 60 m., the Ural and Altai mountains, 16 m., Mexico, 4 m., Andes, 4 m., British Columbia, 4 m., Africa, 2½ m.—Total about 200 millions of dollars.

POPULATION of the principal CITIES of the DOMINION OF CANADA, in 1871

Montreal, Qc.....	107,225	Peterborough, Ont.....	1,611
Quebec, Qc.....	59,699	Cobourg, Ont.....	4,442
Toronto, Ont.....	56,092	Darmouth, N.S.....	4,400
Halifax, N.S.....	29,582	Stratford, Ont.....	4,313
St-John, N-B.....	28,805	Lindsay, Ont.....	4,049
Hamilton, Ont.....	26,716	Ingersoll, Ont.....	4,022
Ottawa, Ont.....	21,545	St-Hyacinthe, Qc.....	4,000
London, Ont.....	15,826	Woodstock, Ont.....	4,000
Kingston, Ont.....	12,407	Goderich, Ont.....	4,000
Brantford, Ont.....	8,107	Barrie, Ont.....	3,398
Ste-Catherine, Ont.....	7,864	Owen Sound, Ont.....	3,369
Three Rivers, Qc.....	7,570	Yarmouth, N.S.....	3,300
Belleville, Ont.....	7,305	Pictou, N.S.....	3,200
Guelph, Ont.....	6,878	Oshawa, Ont.....	3,185
Lévis, Qc.....	6,691	Dundas, Ont.....	3,135
Fredericton, N-B.....	6,006	St-Mary's, Ont.....	3,120
Chatham, Ont.....	5,873	Bowmanville, Ont.....	3,034
Sorel, Qc.....	5,636	St-John Dorchester, Qc.....	3,022
Port Hope, Ont.....	5,114	Joliette, Qc.....	3,000
Brockville, Ont.....	5,102	Sidney, N.S.....	3,000
Wail, Qc.....	5,000	Liverpool, N.S.....	3,000
Moncton,	4,900	Chatham, N-B.....	3,000
Sherbrooke, Qc.....	4,500	Charlottetown, P-E-I.....	7600

PRONUNCIATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL WORDS USED IN THIS WORK.

Ah represents the sound of *a* in far; ay, of *a* in fate; à, that of *a* in fat; ò, of *e* in met; i, of *i* in pine; t, of *t* in pin; ò, of *o* in mode; ù, of *u* in pure; ù, of *u* in tun.

A.

Abyssinia (ab-issin-ia-ah).
Adriatic (ad-ri-at-ik).
Afghanistan (ahf-gahn-is-tahn').
Africa (af-ri-ka-h).
Alabama (al-là-bah mah).
Albany (awl-bà-ne).
Alexandria (al-ex-an'dre-ah).
Algeria (al-je-re-ah).
Algiers (ahl-jeerz).
Afghanistan (al-le-gay ne).
Alps (àlps).
Altai (ahl-ti).
Alton (awl-tùn).
Amazon (am-ah-zùn).
America (à-mèr-e-ka-h).
Americus Vesputius (ah-mèr'e-kus ves-poo she-us).
Amster-dam.
Andes (an'diz).
Angleson (ang-g'le-so).
Angola (ang-go lah).
An-nap'o-lis.
Ant-arc'tic.
Antilles (ahn-toel').
Antwerp.
Apennines (ap'en-nin-z).
Arabia (à-ray-be-ah).
Archipelago (ar-ke-pel à-go).
Arc'tic.
Argentine (ar-jen-teen) Confederation.
Arizona (àr-e-zò-nah).
Ar-kan'sas.
Ashantee (ahsh-ahn-te').
Asia (ay she-ah).
Aspin-wall.
Athens (ath'en-z).
Atlanta (at-lan-tah).
At-lan'tic.
Atlas.
Augusta (aw-gus'tah).
Austin (aws'tin).
Australasia (aws-tral-ay-she-ah).
Australia (aws-tray-le-ah).
Austria (aws'tre-ah).

B.

Babylon (bah'e-lùn).
Bahama (bah-hay mah).
Belize (bà-leez').
Baltimore (baw'l'te-more).
Bangor (bang-gor).
Barbary (bar-ber-e).
Barca (bar'kah).
Batavia (bà-tay-ve-ah).

Baton Rouge (bat-un-roozh').
Bavaria (bà-vay-re-ah).
Behring (be'ring).
Beled-el-Jerid (be-led'el-je-reed').
Bel-fast.
Belgium (bel-je-um).
Beloochistan (bel-oo'chia-tahn').
Benguela (ben-gay-lah).
Ber-be-ra.
Ber-bers.
Ber-lin.
Bern (bern).
Beth-le-hem.
Birmingham (bir-ming-àm).
Bohemia (bo-ho-me-ah).
Bokhara (bo-kah rah).
Bolívar (bo-le var).
Bolivia (l -liv'e-ah).
Bordeaux (bor-do').
Bor-ne-o.
Bornou (bor-noo').
Bos-ton.
Bràzil'.
Bridge port.
Bris-tol.
Brownsville (brownz'vil).
Brussels (brus-selz).
Buddhism (bood-izm).
Buenos Ayres (bo-nos ay'riz).
Bur-ling-ton.

C.

Cabul (kah-bool').
Calfraria (kaf-fray're-ah).
Cagliari (kah'l-yah-re).
Cairo (kí-ro).
Calcutta (kál-kut tah).
Caledonia (kál-o-do-ne-ah).
California (kál-e-for-ne-ah).
Callao (kahl-yah-o).
Cambridge (kame-brij).
Canada (kan-à-dah).
Can'cer.
Candia (kan'de-ah).
Can-ton'.
Cape Breton (kape brit'tn).
Cape Horn.
Cape May.
Cap-ri-corn.
Caribbean (kâr-rib-be'an).
Cas-cade'.
Cattogat (kat'te-gat').
Caucasian (kaw-kay'she an).
Celebes (sel'e-bes).
Ceylon (se'lon, or se-lówn).
Champlain (sham-plane).

Charlotte (shar-lot) Town.
Chesapeake (ches-à-peck).
Chicago (she-kaw-go).
Chili (chil-te).
China (chi-nah).
Cincinnati (sin-sin-nat te).
Cleveland (kleav-land).
Columbia (ko-lum-be-ah).
Concord (kong-kùrd).
Congo (kong-go).
Connecticut (kon-net'e-kut).
Constantinople (kon-stan-to-no'pl).
Copenhagen (ko-pen-hay ghen).
Cordova (kor-do-vah).
Cork.
Corsica (kor'se-kah).
Cotopaxi (ko-to-pax'o).
Crimea (krim-e-ah).
Cuba (ku-bah).
Cumber-land.
Czar (zar).

D.

Dahomey (dah-ho'may).
Dakota (da-ko-tah).
Dalmatia (dàl-may-she-ah).
Danube (dan-yooh).
Darfur (dar-loor').
Delaware (del-à-wire).
Den-mark.
De-troit'.
Dnieper (ne'per).
Dominica (dom-e-ne'kah).
Don.
Dub'lin.
Dun-dee'.

E.

Ecuador (ek-wah-dore).
Edinburgh (ed-in-bùr-rùh).
Egina (e-j nah).
Egypt (e-jipt).
Elba (el-bah).
England (ing-gland).
Equator (e-kway tor).
Erie (e-re).
Erin.
Esquimaux (es-ke-mo, or es'ke-moze).
Ethiopia (e-the-o'pe-ah).
Etna (et-nah).
Europe (yoo-rùp).

F.

Falkland (fawk-land).

Fezzan (fez-sah'n').
Florence.
France.
Frankfort (frank'fört).
Friendly (frend'le) Islands.
Frigid (frid'jid) Zone.

G.

Galicia (gal-ish'e-ah).
Galveston (gal'ves-tün).
Genoa (jen-o'-vah).
Genoa (jen-o-ah).
Georgia (jor'je-ah).
Germany (jer-mah-ne).
Gibraltar (je-braw'lter).
Glasgow (glas-go).
Gondar.
Grampian (gram-pe-an).
Granada (grah-nah'dah).
Great Britain (brit'tn).
Greece (grees).
Greenwich (grin'ij).
Guatemala (gaw-te-mah'lan, or gwash-tay-nah'lah).
Guayaquil (gwi-ah-keel').

H.

Hague (haig).
Halifax (hal'e-fax).
Hanover.
Hartford.
Havana (hà-van ah).
Hayti (hay te).
Himalaya (him-aw'le-ah or him-ah'li-ah).
Hindoostan (hin-doo-stan').
Honduras (hon-doo-rahs).
Honolulu (hon-o-loo'loo).
Hottentots.
Hungary (hung'gà-re).
Huron (hu'ün).

I.

Iceland.
Idaho (i dà-he).
Illinois (il-lin-oyz', or il-lin-oy').
Indiana (in-de-an'ah).
Indi-an-ap'o-lis.
Ionian (i-o'-ne-an).
Iowa (i'o-wah).
Ireland.
Irkoutsk (ir-kootsk').
Ishmael.
Ispahan (is-pà-hahn').
Italy (it'à-le).

J.

Jaguar (jag-yoo-ar').
Jamaica (jà-may'kah).
Japan (jah-pan').

Java (jah'vah).
Jerusalem (je-roo'sà-lem).
Jesso (yes'so).
Ju'an Fer-nan'dez.

K.

Kamtschatka (kahm-chaht'kah).
Kansas (kan'zas).
Kelat (ke-laht').
Ken-ne-bee'.
Kentucky (ken-tuk'e).
Khan (kawn, or kan).
Kartoom (kar-toom').
Kington.
Kiolen (ke-o'len).
Kurile (koo'ril).

L.

Labrador (lab-rà-dore').
Lama (lay'mah).
Lapland.
La Plata (lah plah'tah).
Lawrence (law'rens).
Le-panto.
Lew Chew (loo-choo').
Liberia (li-be're-ah).
Liffey (lif'fe).
Lima (le'mah).
Lipari (lip'ah-re).
Lisbon (liz'bün).
Liv'er-pool.
Lo-foden.
London (lun'dün).
Louisville (loo'is-vil).
Lyons (li'ünz).

M.

Madagascar (mad'à-gas'kar.).
Madison (mad'e-sün).
Madrid (mah-drid').
Magellan (mah-jel'lan).
Maine (mane).
Majorca (mah-jor'kah).
Malay (mà-lay').
Malaysia (mah-lay'she-ah).
Malta (mawl'tah).
Manchester.
Manilla (mà-nil'lah).
Marmora (mar'mo-rah).
Marquesas (mar-kay'sahs).
Massachusetts (mas-sà-choo'sets).
Mecca (mek'kah).
Medina (me-de'nah).
Mediterranean (med-e-ter-ray'ne-an).
Melbourne (mel'börn).
Memphis (mem'fis).
Mexico (mex'o-ko).
Michigan (mish'e-gan).
Milan.
Milwaukee (milwaw'ke).
Minnesota (min'ne-so'tah).

Minorca (min-or'kah).
Mississippi (mis-sis-sip'pe).
Missouri (mis-soo're).
Modena (mod'en-ah).
Moham' med-an.
Mongolia (mon-go'le-ah).
Mont Blanc (móng-blóng').
Montevideo (mon-te-vid'e-o).
Montpelier (mont-peel'yer).
Montreal (mon-tre-awl').
Morocco (mo-rok'ko).
Moscow (mos'ko).
Mount Hope.
Mozambique (mo-zam-beek').

N.

Nankin (nahu-kin').
Naples (nay'plz).
Nether-lands.
Neuse (nuce).
New Brunswick (nù-brunz'wik).
Newfoundland (nù-fund-land).
New Guinea (nù-ghin'ne).
New Hampshire (nù-hamp'shir).
New Haven.
New Jersey (nù-jer'ze).
New London (nù-lun'dun).
New Mexico (nù-mex'e-ko).
New Orleans (nù-or'le-ünz).
New York.
New Zealand (nù-zè'land).
Niagara (ni-ag'à-rah).
Nin'e-veh.
Nippon (nif-on').
Norfolk (nor'fok).
Northamp'ton.
Norway.
Norwich (nor'rij, or nor'witch).
Nova Scotia (no'vah sko'sh-ah).
Nubia (noo'be-ah).

O.

Oases (o-ä-sez, or o-ay'seez).
Oceanica (o-she-an'e-kah).
Ontario (on-tay're-o).
Oporto.
Oregon (ör'e-gün).
Ottawa (ot'tà-way).

P.

Pacific (pà-sif'ik).
Pagan (pay'gan).
Palestine (pàl'es-tine).
Pampas (pahm'pahs).
Panama (pahm-ah-mah').
Paraguay (pah-rah-gwi').
Parana (pah-rah-nah').
Paris (pàr'ris).
Parma (par'mah).
Patagonia (patà-go'ne-ah).
Pe'kin'.

Pembina (pem'be-nah).
 Persia (per'she-ah).
 Peru (pe-roo').
 Pesth (pest).
 Philippine (ill'ip-pin).
 Po.
 Polynesia (pol-e-ne'she-ah).
 Popocatepetl (po-po-kah-tay-pet'l').
 Port au Prince (pört-o-prins').
 Port'land.
 Porto Rico (por'to re'ko).
 Portsmouth (ports'muth).
 Portugal (pör'tü-gal).
 Po-to-mac.
 Prague (praig).
 Prince Ed'ward.
 Prov'i-dence.
 Prussia. (prüsh'yah).
 Puebla (pweb'lah).
 Pyrenees (pir'en-eez).

Q.

Quebec (kwo-bek').
 Quito (ke'to).

R.

Racine (rahs-seen').
 Rhine (rine).
 Rhode Island (rodo l'land).
 Rio de la Plata (re'o day lah plah'tah).
 Rio Janeiro (ri'o jä-ne-ro).
 Rome.
 Rot'ter-dam.
 Russia (rüşh'yah).

S.

Sacramento (sak-rä-men'to).
 Sahara (sah-hah'rah, or sah'hah-rah).
 St. Anthony (sent an'to-ne).
 St. Domingo (sent do-ming'go).
 St. John (sent-jon').
 St. Lawrence (sent law'rens).
 St. Louis (sent loo'is).
 St. Paul (sent-pawl').
 St. Petersburg (sent pe'terz-burg).
 Salem (say'lem).
 San Fran-cis'co.
 San Salvador (sahn sahl-vah-dore).

Sand'wich Is'lands.
 Santa Fe (sahn'tah fay).
 Santiago (sahn-te-ah'go).
 Sardinia (sar-din'e-ah).
 Saxony (sax'un-e).
 Scandinavia (skan-de-nay've-ah).
 Scotland (skot'land).
 Seb-as-to'pol.
 Seine (sayn).
 Senegal (sen-e-gawl').
 Senegambia (sen-e-gam'be-ah).
 Shanghai (shang-hi').
 Siberia (si-be're-ah).
 Sicily (sis'il-e).
 Si'don.
 Sierra Leone (se-ër'rah le-o'ne).
 Sierra Madre (se-ër'rah mah'dray).
 Sierra Nevada (se-ër'rah nay-vah'dah).
 Sinai (sinay, or si'nay-l).
 Skager Rack (skah-gher-rahk').
 Smyrna (smir'nah).
 Society (so-si'e-te) Islands.
 Sod'om.
 Somaules (so-maw'leez).
 Soudan (soo-dahn').
 Spain.
 Span'ish-town.
 Spice Is'lands.
 Spree (spray).
 Springfield (spring'fæld).
 Stock'holm.
 Suez (soo'ez).
 Sumatra (soo-mah'trah).
 Swe'den.
 Swit'zer-land.
 Sydney (sid'ne).

T.

Tagus (tay'gus).
 Tallahassee (täl-lä-hass'e).
 Tanarivou (tah-nah-nah-re-voo').
 Tartary (tar'tah-re).
 Tasmania (taz-may'ne-ah).
 Tchad (chahd).
 Teheran (tèh-her-ahn).
 Terra del Fuego (tèr'rah del foo-e'go).
 Tex-as.
 Thames (temz).
 Thibet (tib'et).
 Tobolsk (to-bolsk').

To-le'do.
 To-ron'to.
 Tor'rid Zone.
 Trinidad (trin-e-dad').
 Tripoli (trip'o-le).
 Tunis (too'niss).
 Turin (too'rin).
 Turkestan (toor-kes-tahn').
 Turkey (tur'ke).
 Tuscany (tus'kah-ne).
 Tyre (tire).

U.

U-ni'ted States.
 Ural (yoo'ral).
 Uruguay (oo-roo-gwi').
 Utah (yoo'taw).

V.

Valparaiso (vahl-pah-ri'so).
 Venice (ven'iss).
 Ver-mont'.
 Vesuvius (ve-soo've-us).
 Victoria (vik-to're-ah).
 Vienna (ve-en'nah).
 Vincennes (vin-senz').
 Volga (vol'gah).

W.

Wales (wailz).
 Wash'ing-ton.
 Waterloo (waw-ter-'oo').
 West Indies (west in'deez).
 Windsor (win'zer).
 Wis-con'sin.
 Worcester (wöö's'ter).
 Wurtemberg (wur'tem-berg).

Y.

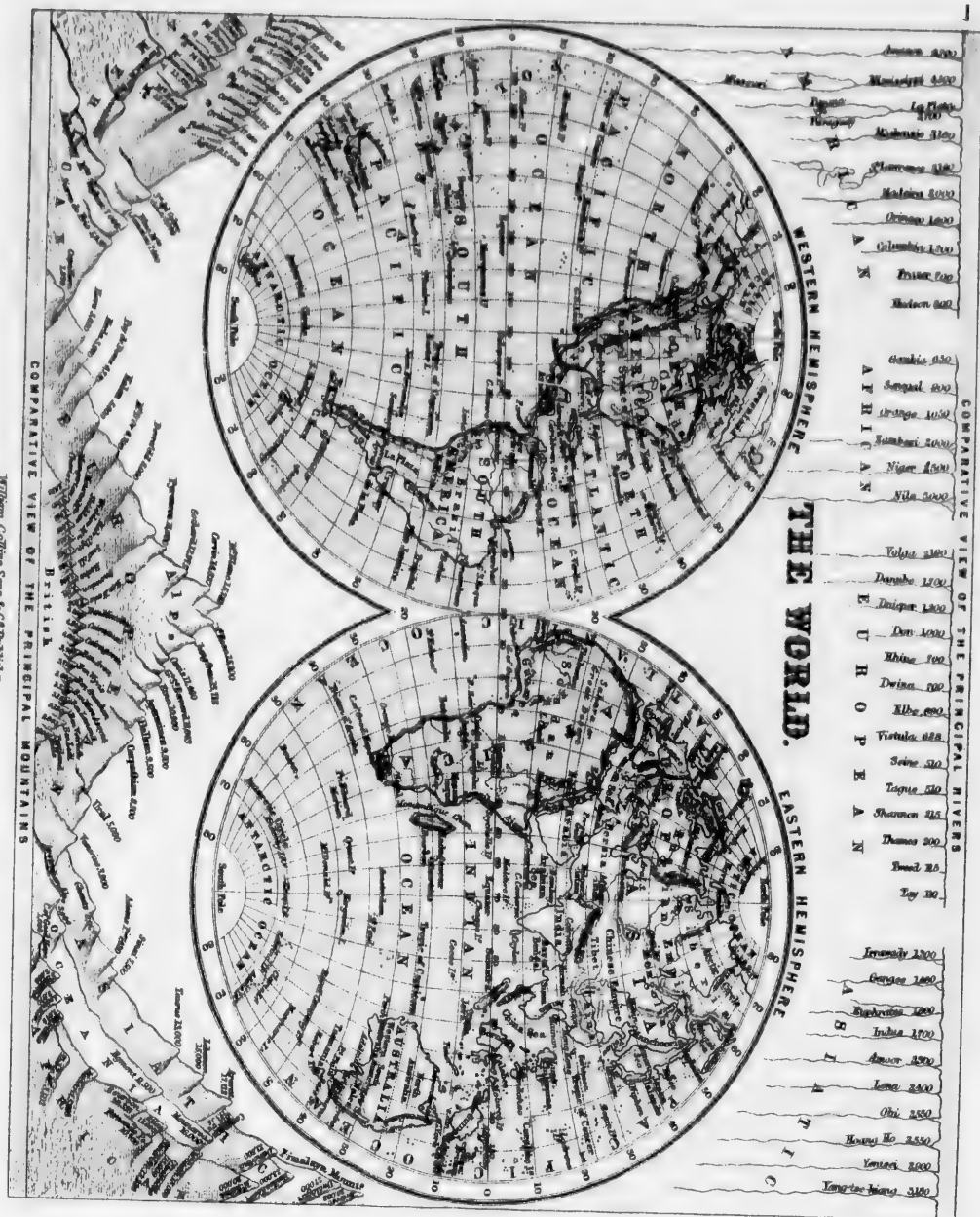
Yed'o.
 Yucatan (yoo-kah-tahn').

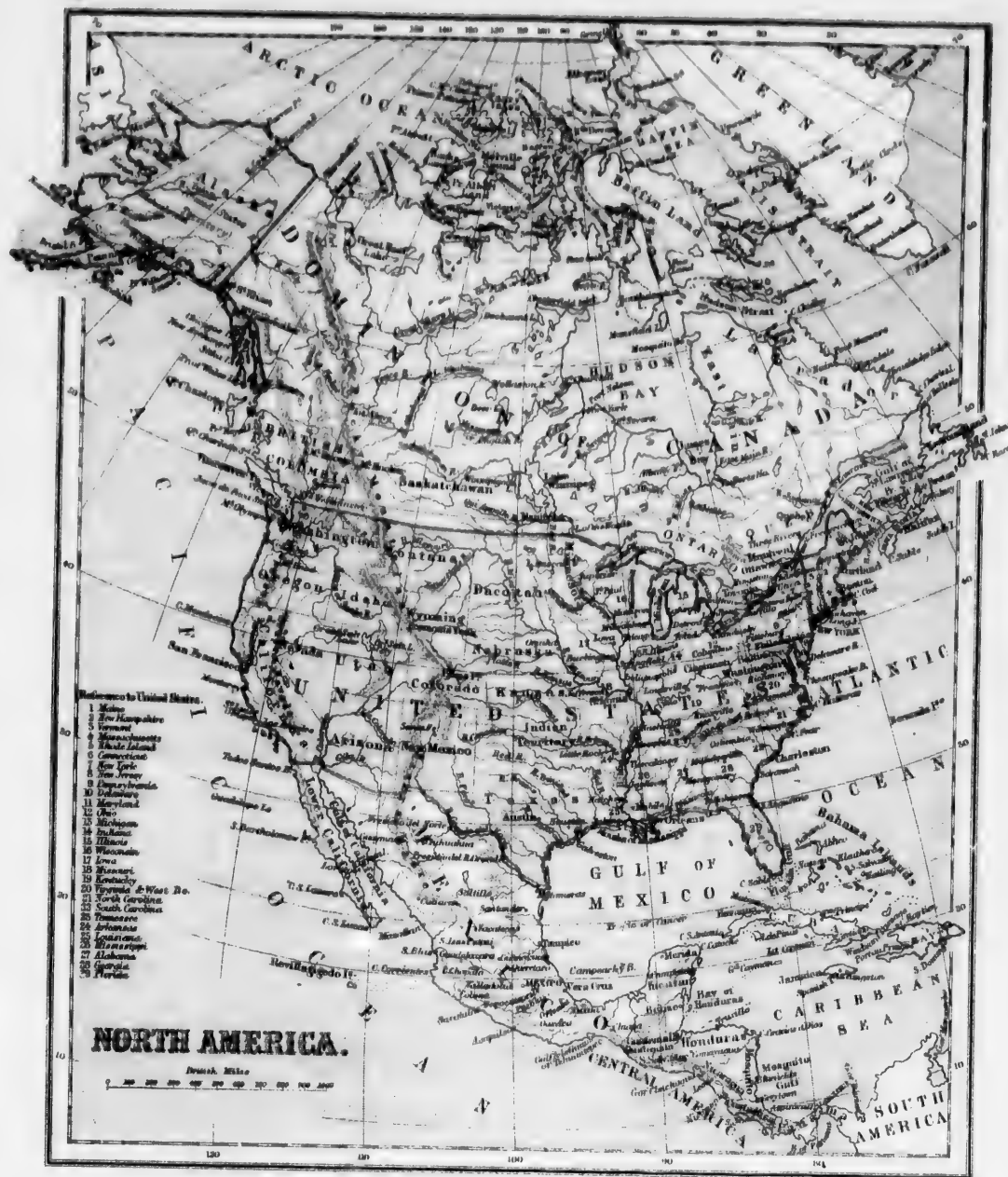
Z.

Zanguebar (zang-gay-bar')
 Zanzibar (zahn-ze-bar').
 Zealand (ze'land).
 Zoolu (zoo'loo).

EXERCISES ON THE MAP OF THE WORLD.—(Map No. 1.)

1. What does this map represent ?
2. Point out the Eastern Hemisphere.
3. Point out the Western Hemisphere.
4. —The North Pole.—South Pole.
5. Point out the Tropic of Cancer.—That of Capricorn.
6. Point out the Torrid Zone.—Temperate Zones.
7. —The Frigid Zones.
8. Point out the meridians or circles of longitude.
9. Point out the parallels of latitude.
10. Point out the Equator.—The first meridian.
11. Point out islands.—Peninsulas
12. Point out the Old World.—The New World.
13. Where is the North on the map?—The South?—The West?
14. Point out North America.—South America.
15. Point out Europe.—Asia.—Africa.—Oceania.
16. Which of these countries extends farthest North ? *As*
17. —Farthest South ? *Af*.—Farthest East ? *As*.
18. What division east of Europe ? *As*.
19. What division south ? *Af*
20. Point out Australia.
21. Point out British America.
22. Point out the United States.—Mexico.
23. What ocean lies between America and Europe ? *At*.
24. —Between America and Asia ? *Pc*.
25. What ocean north of Europe and Asia ? *Ar*.
26. —South of South America ? *An*.
27. What ocean south of Asia ? *Ind*.
28. Point out the principal bay in North America. *Hu*.
29. Point out the principal gulf of North America. *Mo*.
30. What sea between Europe and Africa ? *Md*.
31. What sea between Russia and Sweden ? *Be*.
32. What two seas in the south-eastern part of Europe ?
Blk. Cin
33. What seas east of Asia ? *Ja, Yc*.
34. —South-east of Asia ? *Ca*.
35. What sea between Asia and Africa ? *Hd*.
36. What sea and gulf south of Asia ? *An, Bl*.
37. What gulf south-west of Africa ? *Ga*.
38. What strait between Asia and America ? *By*.
39. What channel between Africa and Madagascar Island ? *Me*.
40. What large island in the eastern part of North America ? *Nd*
41. Which are the two largest islands of the West Indies ?
Ca, Hi.
42. What cluster of islands west of Europe ? *B-I*.
43. —East of Asia ? *Ju*.
44. Which are the three largest islands south-east of Asia ?
Sd, Bo, N-G.
45. Point out New Zealand. (40).
46. Point out Friendly Islands. (20).
47. Point out New Caledonia.—New Hebrides.
48. —Solomon Islands (10).—Navigator's.—Society.
49. Marquesas (10).—Sandwich (20).
50. What isthmus unites North with South America ? *Pa*.
51. What cape on the south-western part of North America ? *S-L*
52. What cape at the southern extremity of Greenland ? *Fl*.
53. What cape on the western coast of South America ? *Bo*.—
Eastern coast ? *S-R*.
54. What capes west of Africa ? *Ve, Ps*.
55. —East ? *Gi*.—South ? *G-II*.
56. What cape north of Europe ? *Nh*.
57. —South of Asia ? *Cu*.
58. What mountains in the western part of North America ? *Hy*.—Of South America ? *As*.
59. What mountains between Europe and Asia ? *Ul*.
60. Point out the Himalaya mountains, in Asia.



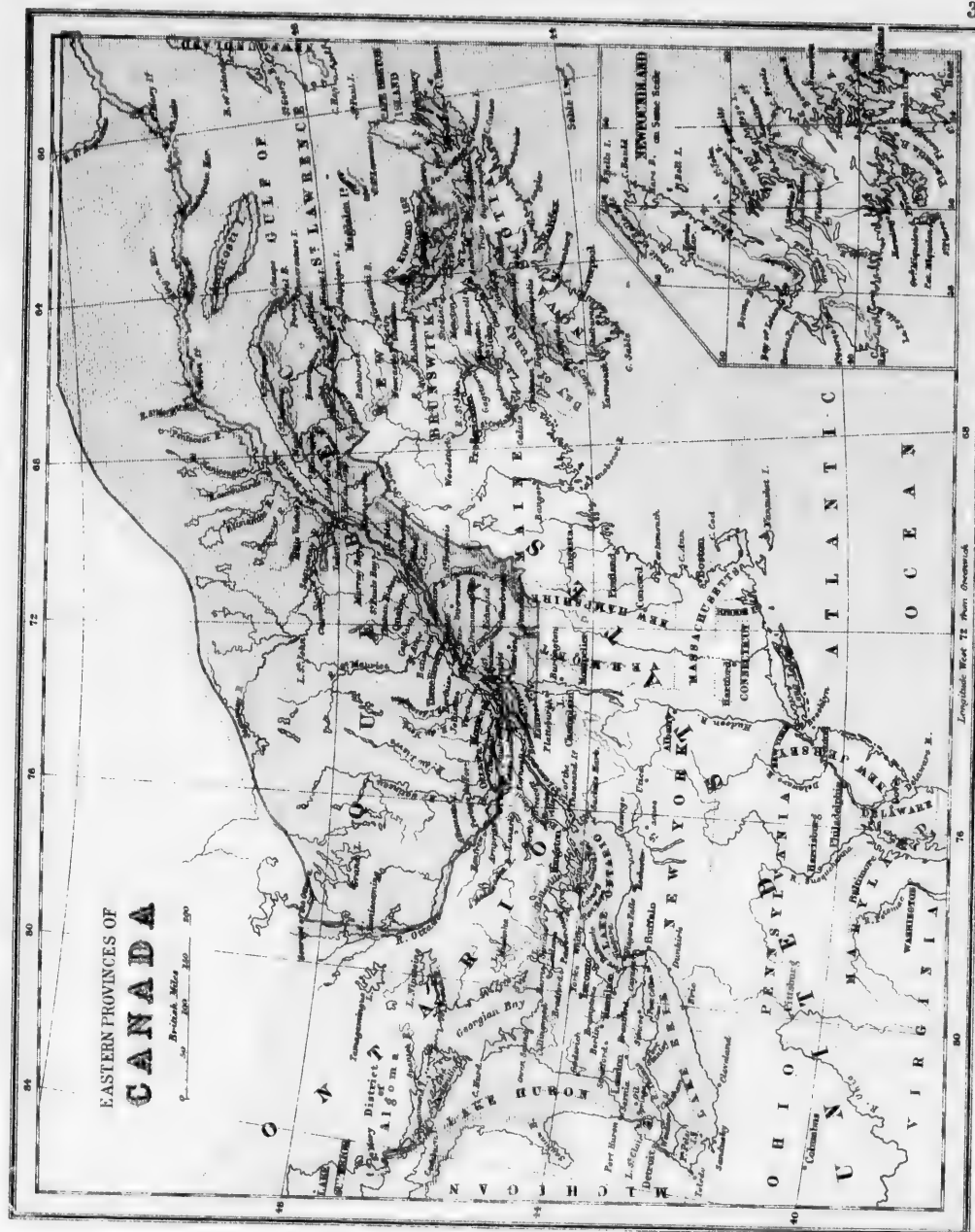


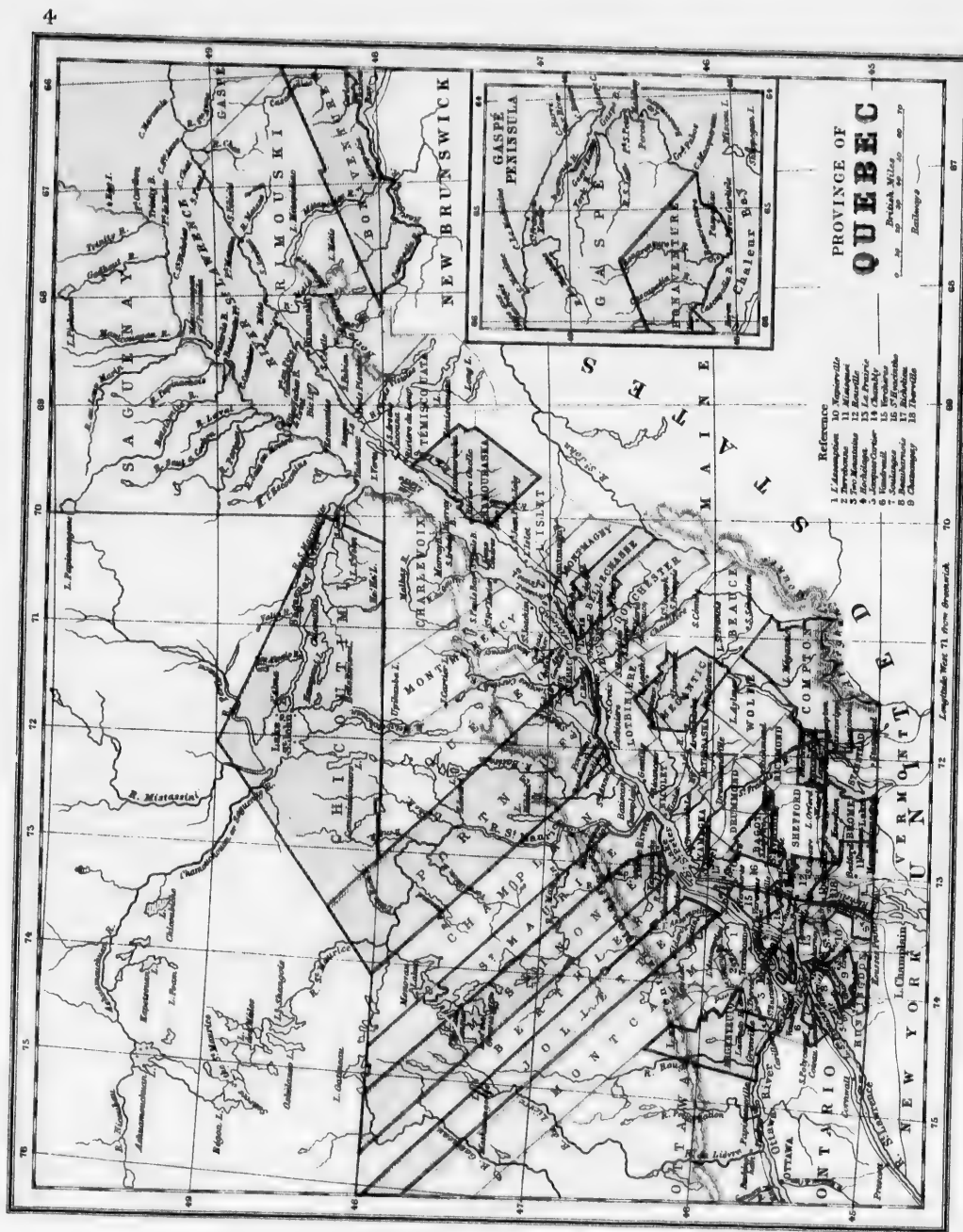
EXERCISES ON NORTH AMERICA.—(Map No. 2).

1. What ocean north of America ? *Ar.*
2. What ocean east ? *At.*
3. What large bay in the north ? *Ha.*
4. What gulf south ? *Mo.*
5. What country in the north ? *B-A.* (*Dominion of Canada*).
6. What country occupies the central part ? *U-S.*
7. What two countries in the south ? *Mo., C-A.*
8. What is the capital of the Dominion of Canada ? *Oa.*—Of the United States ? *Wa.*
9. Name and point out the capital of Mexico. *Mo.*—Of Guatemala. *Ga.*
10. Point out four of the principal islands in the Arctic Ocean. *Bs., At., Me., N-D.*
11. What large island east of the Dominion of Canada ? *Nd.*
12. What two large islands west ? *Q-C., Vr.*
13. Name the three principal islands south-east of the United States. *Ca., Hi., Ja.*
14. What peninsula east of Canada ? *Lr.*—South-east ? *N-S.*
15. What two peninsulas bordering on the Gulf of Mexico ? *Fa., Ya.*—That situated on the north-west of Mexico ? *Ca.*
16. What peninsula north-west of the Dominion of Canada ? *Aa.*
17. What archipelago south-east of the United States ? *B-I.*
18. What isthmus between Mexico and Central America ? *Tc.*—Between Central America and South America ? *Pa.*
19. Point out Greenland. (70).
20. What cape south of Greenland ? *Fl.*
21. What cape south-west of Nova Scotia ? *Sc.*
22. Point out Cape Sable south of Florida.
23. Point out the three capes east of the United States. *Cd., Hs., Fr.*
24. What cape south of Lower California ? *S-L.*—West of the United States ? *Mo.*
25. What mountains in the west of the Dominion of Canada ? *Ry.*
26. What mountain ranges between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean ? *Ce., S-N.*
27. What are the Rocky Mountains called in Mexico ? *S-M.*
28. What mountains in the east of the United States ? *Ay.*
29. What bay west of Greenland ? *Bn.*—What gulf east of Canada ? *S-L.*
30. What sea south-east of the Gulf of Mexico ? *Ca.*
31. Point out Campeachy Bay (20).—Honduras (22).
32. What gulf west of Mexico ? *Ca.*
33. Point out Hudson strait. (62).
34. What strait connects Baffin's Bay with the Atlantic Ocean ? *Da.*
35. Point out Banks Strait.—Lancaster Sound.—Gulf of Boothia.—Fox Channel.
36. What four lakes between the United States and Canada ? *Sr., Ha., Ee., Oo.*
37. Which of the great lakes lie entirely in the United States ? *Mn.*
38. Point out Great Bear Lake.—Great Slave.—Winnipeg.
39. Point out Lake Athabaska (60)—that of Wol laston.—Of the Woods. (50).
40. What river flows north and empties into the Arctic Ocean ? *Me.*
41. What two large rivers flow from the west into Hudson Bay ? *Cl., Nn.*
42. What is the superior part of River Nelson called ? *Sn.*
43. What river flows towards the east and empties into the Atlantic ? *S-L.*
44. What river flows south into the Gulf of Mexico ? *Mi.*
45. What river in the north-west of the United States flows into the Pacific Ocean ? *Ca.*
46. Which is the principal affluent of the Mississippi ? *Ml.*

DOMINION OF CANADA.—(Map No. 3.)

1. How is the Dominion of Canada bounded on the north ?
2. How is it bounded on the east ? *G-S-L*.
3. How is it bounded on the south ? *U-S*.—On the west ? *U-S*.
4. How many provinces does the Dominion include ?
5. How many provinces does this map represent ? *Oo*, *Qc*, *N-B*, *N-S*, *P-E-I*, *Nd*.
6. Which of these provinces does not form part of the Dominion ? *Nd*.—Which is the most eastern ? *N-S*.
7. The most southern ? *Oo*.—The most northern ? *Qc*.
8. What is the capital of Ontario ? *To*.—Of Quebec ? *Qc*.
9. —Of New Brunswick ? *Fh*.—Of Nova Scotia ? *Hx*.—Of Prince Edward Island ? *Ca*.
10. Point out the Gulf of St. Lawrence. (48-60)
11. What island in the north of it ? *At*.
12. In the east ? *Nd*.
13. What two in the South ? *P-E-I*, *C-B*.
14. What group in the middle ? *Ma*.
15. What group in the Canadian Channel, north of the Island of Anticosti ? *Ma*.
16. Point out Lake Huron.
17. What large island in this lake ? *Ma*.
18. Point out the St. Lawrence River.—The Bay des Chaleurs.
19. What peninsula formed by the St. Lawrence and the Bay des Chaleurs ? (*Gaspé*).
20. What peninsula south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence ? *N-S*.
21. Point out the peninsula formed by a part of the Province of Ontario (44-80).
22. Point out the Isthmus of Chignecto. (*Between N-B., and N-S.*)
23. Name and point out the four capes projecting into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *We*, *Ry*, *St-L*, *Ge*.
24. Which are the three principal capes in Nova Scotia ? *C-B*, *Co*, *Se*.
25. What two principal bays formed by the western part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence ? *Cr*, *M*.
26. What bay between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ? *Fy*.
27. What bay formed by Lake Huron ? *Cn*.
28. What strait separates Prince Edward Island from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ? *Nd*.
29. What strait separates Cape Breton Island from Nova Scotia ? *Co*.
30. By what strait is Newfoundland separated from Canada ? *B-I*.
31. What large river flows into the St. Lawrence above the 48° latitude ? *Sy*.
32. What large lake formed by the Saguenay ? *St-J*.
33. What six rivers flow into the St. Lawrence east of the Saguenay ? *Pf*, *Be*, *R-O*, *Mn*, *Pt*, *S-M*.
34. Point out the St. Maurice River.
35. What river separates Quebec from Ontario ? *Oa*.
36. What two principal lakes at the source of the Ottawa ? *Gd*, *Tg*.
37. What four large lakes form part of the boundaries of the Province of Ontario ? *Sr*, *Hn*, *Ec*, *Oo*.
38. Point out in the north of Ontario, Lake Tamagamingue.
39. What river drains part of New Brunswick ? *St-J*.
40. What two Provinces of the Dominion not shown on this map ? *Ma*, *Ca*. (*See the map of N. Am.*)
41. Point out the Province of Manitoba. (50-97).
42. What two lakes north of this Province ? *Ma*, *Wg*.
43. By what rivers is it drained ? *Rd*, *Ac*.
44. Point out British Columbia. (55-125).
45. What mountains in the east of it ? *Ry*.—What ocean west ? *Pc*.
46. By what river is it drained ? *Fr*.
47. What island south-west ? *Yr*.
48. What is the capital of British Columbia ? *Va*.—Of Manitoba ? *Wg*.
49. Point out the North West Territory





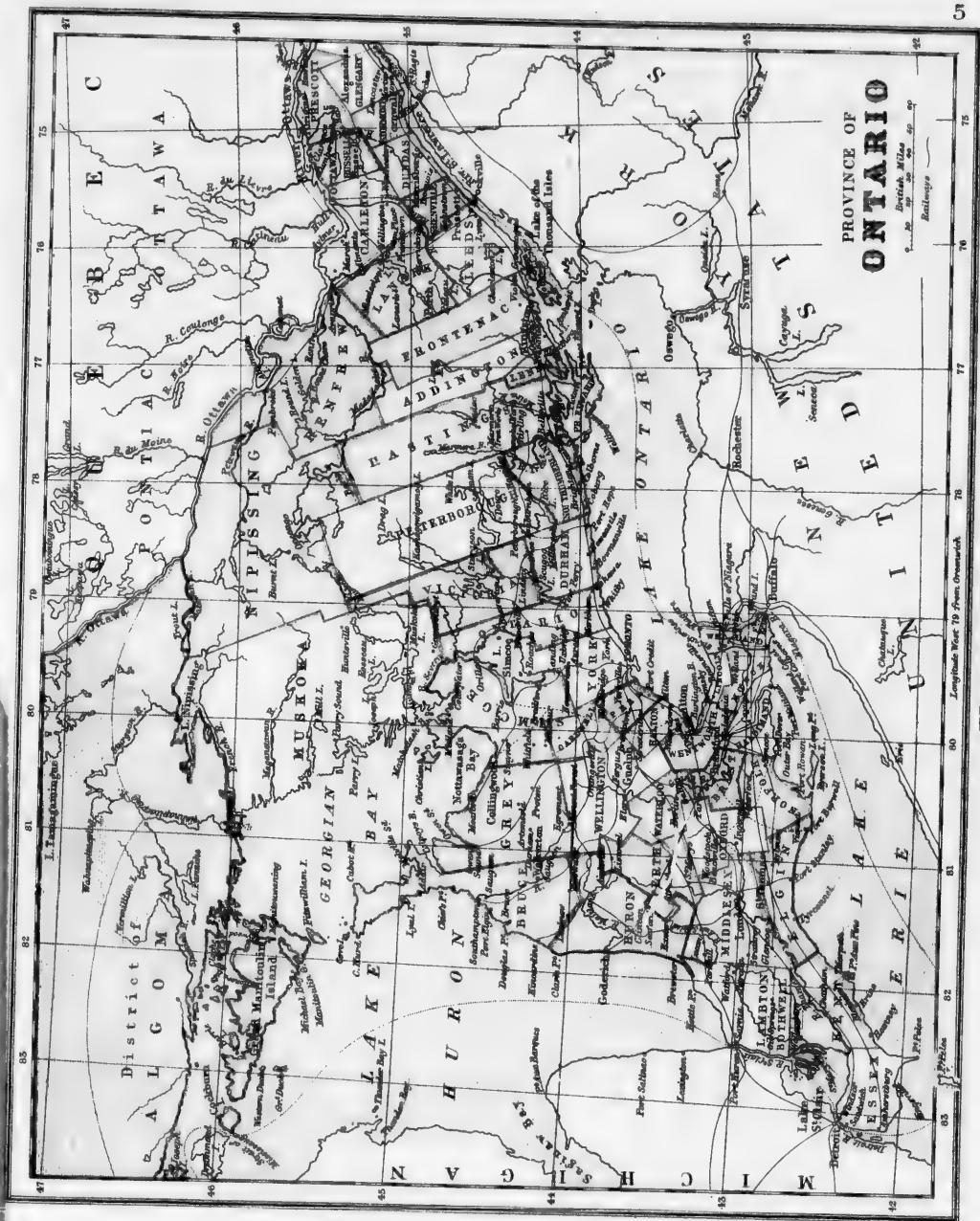
EXERCISES ON THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—(Map. No. 4.)

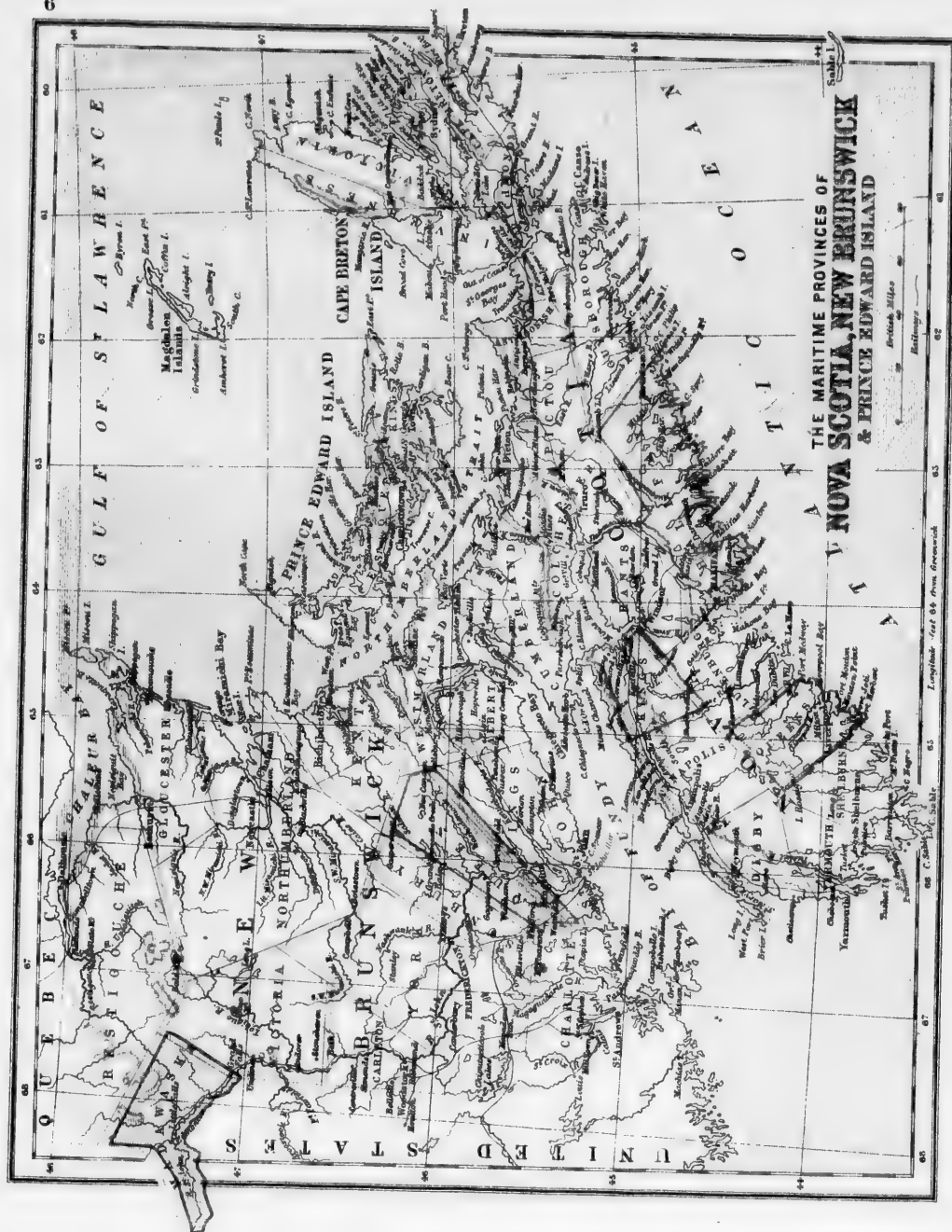
1. How is this Province bounded on the south-east ? *N.B., M.*
2. What states south ? *Vt., N.Y.*
3. What large river crosses the Province from south-west to north-east ? *S.L.*
4. Into how many counties is the Province of Quebec divided ?—(61)—Point the Richelieu river ? (73 *l.*)
5. Point out the counties bordering on the left bank of the Richelieu. *Ru., Vs., Cy., St.-J.*
6. Point out the counties bordering on the St. Lawrence between the state of New York and the Richelieu River. *Hu., Bs., L.P., Cy., Vs., Ru.*
7. Which counties in the same section, neither border on the St. Lawrence nor on the Richelieu ? *Cy., Ne.*
8. Point out the St. Francis River. (72 *l.*)—Which counties are drained by this river ? *Be., Wc., Ch., Se., Rd., Dd., Ya.*
9. What counties border on the right bank of the Richelieu ? *Ru., S.H., Be., Lc., Mi.*
10. Point out the counties lying between the St. Francis and the Richelieu, but bordering on neither of these rivers. *Br., Sd.*
11. Point out the Chaudiere River (71).—Which counties are drained by this river ? *Ch., Be., Dr., Ls.*
12. Point out the counties bordering on the St. Lawrence between Yamaska and Levis. *Nl., Lc.*—Those which were not yet named; between the St. Francis and Chaudiere. *Aa., Mc.*
13. Name the remaining counties bordering on the St. Lawrence from the Chaudiere to the gulf. *Be., My., Lt., Ka., Ta., Ri., Be., Ge.*
14. Which county on the north bank of the St. Lawrence is opposite Rimouski ? *Sy.*
15. Point out the rivers Saguenay and St. Maurice.—Which counties lie between those two rivers ? *Gi., Cx., My., Qc., Pf., Ch.*
16. Name the first four counties lying west of the St. Maurice. *St.-M., Me., Br., Je.*—Point out the Ottawa River.
17. Which counties border on the St. Lawrence, from Joliette to the mouth of the Ottawa River ? *Man., L.A., & Te., T.-M.*
18. Name those which are situated on the Ottawa River. *Al., On., Pe.*—The two lying between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa. *Vl., Ss.*
19. Point out the Islands of Montreal and Jesus.—Which counties on these two islands ? *Ha., J.C., Lt.*
20. What is the capital of the Province of Quebec ? *Qc.*
21. Point out the following cities : Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Sorel.
22. Point out the county in which your school is situated.—Which is chief city in this county ?
23. Which counties lie North ?—East ?—South ?.....
24. By what river is it drained ?
25. What rivers lie between the St. Francis and the Chaudiere ? *Nl., Br.*
26. Which lie between the Saguenay and the St. Maurice ? *My., Ge., My., J.C., S.A., Bn.*
27. Point out the Island of Orleans.—Which are the principal islands in the St. Lawrence, below the Island of Orleans ? *Ge., Cx., Cs., Le., Vc., Be., Mc., Mn., G.*
28. Name the capes around the Gaspé peninsula. *Ge., Br., Be., Mc., Mn., G.*
29. What remarkable point on the coast of Rimouski ? *Pe.*
30. Point out Lake St. John.—Name the three rivers which flow into it. *Ch., M., Pa.*
31. What lake is formed by the St. Lawrence below Three Rivers ? *St. P.*
32. What lake at the junction of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence ? *T.-M.*
33. Point out Lake Champlain.—Lake Memphremagog.—Lake Temiscouata.

EXERCISES ON THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—(Map No 5)

1. What country bounds this Province on the north-east ? *Qc.*
2. South-east and south ? *N.Y.—West ? Mn.*
3. What river separates this Province from Quebec ? *Oa.*
4. What river separates it from New York ? *St-L.*
5. What lakes in the south ? *Oo., Ec.*
6. What river connects Lakes Erie and Ontario ? *Ma.*
7. What remarkable falls in this river ? *Ma.*
8. What island above the Niagara Falls ? *Gd.*
9. By what lake is this Province bounded on the west ? *Hn.*
10. What river connects this lake with lake Erie ? *St-C.*
11. What large bay in the east of Lake Huron ? *Gn.*
12. What other bay in the west ? *Sto.*
13. Which is the largest island in this lake ? *Mn.*
14. Name four of the principal islands in the environs of Manitoulin Island ? *St-J., Ch., C., Fn.*
15. Point out French River.—What lake does this river connect with Lake Huron ? *Ng.*
16. What lakes south east of Georgian Bay ? *Ru., Ma.*
17. Point out Rideau Canal.—What two cities does this canal connect ? *Oa., Kn.*
18. Name the counties bordering on the St. Lawrence. *Gy., St., Ds., Gc., Ls.*
19. Name those bordering on the Ottawa. *Pl., Rl., Ch., Lc., Ro.*
20. Point out the city of Toronto.
21. What counties bordering on Lake Ontario between Kingston and Toronto ? *Ec., An., Lx., P.E., Nd., Dm., Oo., Yk.*
22. Which three counties of the same section not bordering on the Lake ? *Ilc., Ph., Va.*
23. Which are those that border on Lake Ontario from Toronto to Niagara River ? *Pl., Hn., Wh., Ln., Wd.*
24. Which are those on Lake Erie ? *Wd., Hld., Nk., En., Kt., Ex.*
25. What counties border on Lake Huron ? *Ln., Hn., Bc., Gy., Sc.*
26. Which of the Peninsula border on no lake ? *Mc., Ph., Orl., Wo., Win., Bt.*
27. Point out the District of Algoma.—That of Nipissing.—That of Perry Sound.—That of Muskoka.
28. Point out lake Simcoe.—What river connects it with lake Huron ? *Sh.*
29. What large river flows into lake St. Clair ? *Ts.*
30. What river flowing from north to south empties into lake Erie ? *Gd.*
31. Point out Quinte Bay. (14).—What two rivers flow into this bay ? *Tl., Ma.*
32. What peninsula formed by Quinte Bay ? *P.E.* What river drains the District of Algoma ? *Sh.*
33. What lake between the District of Nipissing and that of Perry Sound ? *Ng.*
34. What five rivers in the Province of Quebec empty into the Ottawa ? *Le., Gu., Ce., Ne., Me.*
35. Which six in the Province of Ontario flow into the same river ? *P.N., Mi., Ma., B.C., Pa., Mn.*
36. What large island formed by the river Ottawa ? *As.* (77 L.)
37. Point out the Lake of Thousand Islands. (76 l.)
38. Name three of the principal islands in this lake. *We., Ilc.,*
39. What is the capital of Ontario ? *To.*
40. Point out the principal cities and tell their population : Hamilton, London, Kingston, St. Catharines. (For population, see at the end of volume.)
41. What two cities of the United States situated at both extremities of lake Erie ? *Bo., Dt.*
42. What island south of Kingston ? *We.*—South-west ? *At*

24. Which are those on Lake Erie? *Wd., Hd., Nk., En., Kr., Ex.*
 42. What island south of Kingston? *Wd., South-west? At*





EXERCISES on the PROVINCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—(Map No. 6)

1. How is New Brunswick bounded on the north? *Qc., C.B.*
2. —On the east? *G-S-L., Ntl-S.*
3. What bay between this Province and Nova Scotia? *Fy.*
4. What isthmus unites these two provinces? *Co.*
5. What ocean bounds Nova Scotia on the south? *At*
6. What strait separates Prince Edward Island from these two Provinces? *Ntl.*
7. What large island lies north-east of Nova Scotia? *C-B.*
8. Into how many counties is New Brunswick divided? *15.*
9. Which two counties are most northern? *Re., Gr.*
10. The two most eastern? *Gr., Wd.*
11. —Two most southern? *Ce., St-J.*
12. Name the three counties bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Gr., Ntl., Kt.*—The three bordering on the Bay of Fundy. *Ce., St-J., At.*
13. Point out the River St. John.
14. Which counties are drained by this river? *S-J, Ks., Qs., Sy., Yk., Ca., Va., Ma*
15. What is the capital of New Brunswick? *Fh.*
16. —In what county is it? *Yk.*
17. Which are the two principal bays situated in the north-east? *Cr., Mi.*
18. What rivers flow into Chaleur Bay? *Re., Nl.*
19. What river drains Northumberland county? *Mi.*
20. What lake in Queen's county? *Gd.*
21. What lakes lie in the south west between New Brunswick and the United States? *Ct.*
22. In what direction is Nova Scotia with regard to New Brunswick?
23. Into how many counties is Nova Scotia divided? *18.*
24. What large island forms part of this Province? *C-B.*
25. How many counties in Cape Breton? *4*
26. Name those counties and tell their position. *Is., Va., C-B., Ntl.*
27. Which county in the peninsula is the most northern? *Cd.*
28. —The three most eastern? *Pu., Ah., Gh.*
29. —The most western? *Dy., Yh., Se.*
30. What two counties border on the Bay of Fundy? *As., Ks.*
—What three border on the Atlantic, besides those already named? *Qs., Lgr., Ilr.*
31. Point out Minas Basin
32. What two counties surround in part Minas Basin? *Cr., Is.*
33. What is the capital of Nova Scotia? *Ilr.*
34. Which are the principal capes on Cape Breton? *St-L., Ntl., Et., Ee., Bn.*
35. Name the principal capes of the Peninsula, on the Atlantic. *Co., Pp., Sy., So, Ie, Se*
36. Name those bordering on the Bay of Fundy *Co., Dr., St.*
37. What mountains north of Minas Basin? *Cd.*
38. Name the principal bays in Cape Breton Island. *Ay., Me., S-P.*—Six principal ones in the Peninsula formed by the Atlantic. *Co., Tr., Je, Me., Mc., Ll.*
39. What strait separate Cape Breton from the Peninsula? *Co*
40. Which are the two principal lakes on Cape Breton Island? *Ac., B-d'O.*
41. Which is the principal lake in Nova Scotia? *Il.*
42. Point out Annapolis Basin.
43. What river flows into this basin? *As*
44. Point out St. Mary's Bay.—(44)—Halifax Harbor.
45. Name the principal rivers in Nova Scotia. *S-M., M., L-H., Ll., Se.*
46. What three counties in Prince Edward Island? *Pz., Qs., Ks.*—What is its capital? *Cn.*
47. Which are the principal cities in New Brunswick? *Fh., St-J., Mh., Cm.*—In Nova Scotia? *Dh., Yh., Pu.*

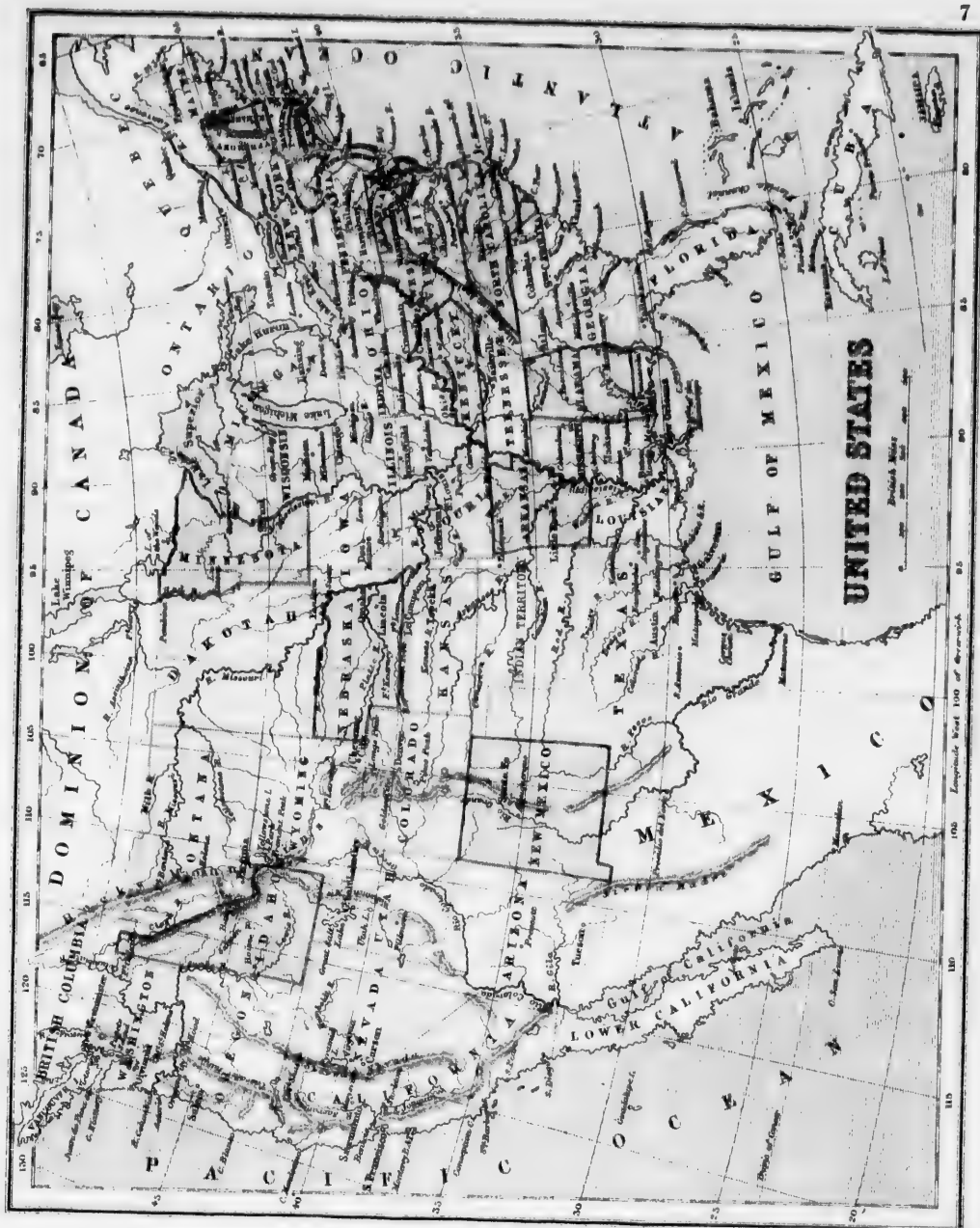
EXERCISES ON THE UNITED STATES.—(Map No. 7)

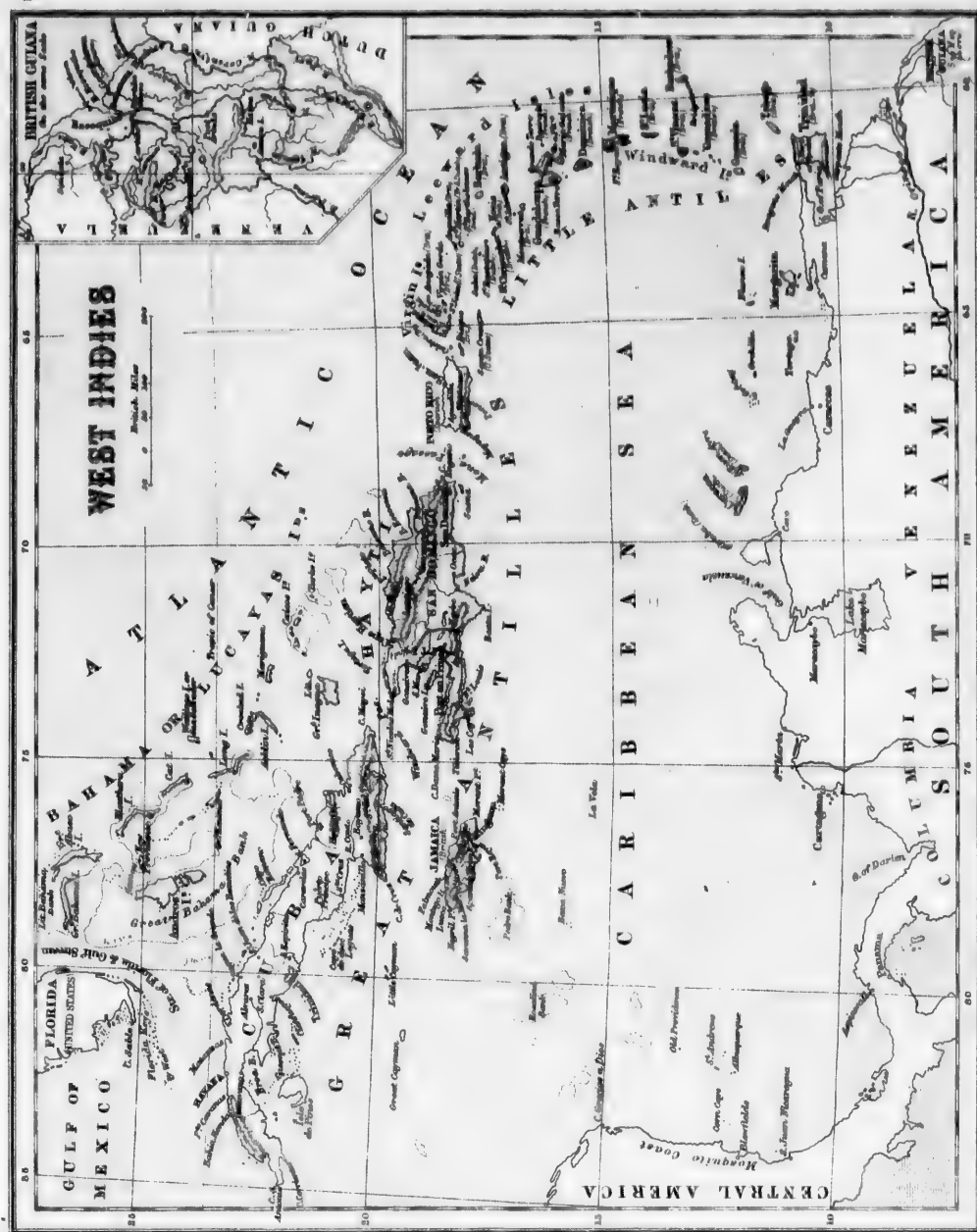
1. How are the United States bounded on the north ? *D.C., B.A.*
2. How on the east ? *At., O.*
3. On the south ? *Mo., G.Mo.*—On the west ? *Pc.*
4. Point out Lake Champlain and the Hudson River (40-70).
5. What states are situated east of these two bodies of water ? *Me., Vt., N.H., Me., Ct.*—(*Those are known as the New England States*).
6. What states border on the Atlantic ? *N.Y., N.J., De., Md., Va., N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla.*
7. Which border on the Gulf of Mexico ? *Fa., La., Mi., La., Ts.*
8. Name the states and territory which border on the Pacific ? *Ca., Or., Wn.*
9. Which territories border on the Dominion of Canada ? *Ma., Dh.*
10. Point out the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.
11. What states border on the left bank of the Mississippi ? *Me., Te., Ky., Is., Wn.*
12. On the right bank ? *La., As., Mi., Ia., Ma.*
13. What states are watered by the Missouri ? *Mi., Ks., Na., Ia.*
14. What territories on the Pacific slope ? *Wn., Io., Uh., Aa.*
15. What Lakes between Canada and the United States ? *Sr., Ill., Ez., Oo.*
16. What is the capital of the State of New York ? *Ay.*—Of Pennsylvania ? *Illy.*
17. —Of Maine ? *Aa.*—Of New Hampshire ? *Cl.*
18. Of what state is Annapolis the capital ? *Md.*
19. —Richmond ? *V.*—Raleigh ? *N.C.*—Columbia ? *S.C.*
20. What peninsula south-east of the United States ? *Fa.*
21. What cape east of Massachusetts ? *Cl.*
22. What cape south of Florida ? *Sr.*
23. Which are the principal capes between Capes Cod and Sable ? *Mj., Cs., Ills., Lt., Fr.*
24. What chain of mountains near the Pacific coast ? *Ce.*
25. What chain east of the Cascades ? *S-N*
26. What other chain farther east ? *Ry.*
27. What chain east of the United States ? *Ay.*
28. What peak in the Rocky Mountains ? *Fl.*
29. What is the latitude of Fremont peak ? (*See Map of the World*).
30. What large lake in Utah Territory ? *G-S.L.*
31. What two principal bays in the east ? *De., Ce.*
32. What large gulf in the south ? *Mo.*
33. Which of the five great lakes lies entirely in the United States ? *Ma.*
34. Point out the principal affluent on the left bank of the Mississippi ? *Oo.*
35. —The two principal besides the Missouri on the right bank ? *As., Rd.*
36. What city at the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi ? *Co.*
37. Which are the two largest cities on the Mississippi ? *N.O., St.L.*
38. What river forms part of the boundary between Mexico and the United States ? *R-G.*
39. What other large river flows into the Gulf of California ? *Co.*
40. What states and territories are watered by the Colorado ? *Ca., Na., Aa., Uh., Wg., Io.*
41. By what river is Washington Territory watered ? *Ca.*
42. In what country does the Columbia rise ? *B.C.*
43. Name the two principal affluents on the left bank of the Ohio ? *Cl., Te.*
44. What bay is formed by Lake Michigan ? *G-B.*
45. What large city south of this lake ? *Co.*
46. In what direction from St. Louis is New York ?
47. —New Orleans ? —Chicago ?
48. —Montreal ? —San Francisco ? —Austin ?

Scale: 1 inch = 500 miles; 1 centimetre = 100 miles.

24. What chain of mountains near the Pacific coast ? *Cc.*

43. — Montreal ? — San Francisco ? — Austin ?







Williams Collection, New York & C. S. 1880. 1880.

WEST INDIES.—(Map No. 8.)

1. What archipelago lies between North and South America ? *W. I.*
2. Into how many groups is it divided ? *4.*
3. What group is more in the north ? *Ba. or Ls.*
4. Name the five largest islands situated north of the Tropic of Cancer. *Ba., G-A., Ea., As., Cl.*
5. On what island did Columbus land at his first voyage to America ? *S-S. or Gi.*
6. Which channel lies between the Bahama Islands and Florida ? *Fa.*
7. What remarkable current in the same region ? *G-S.*
8. Which of the Bahama Islands is the most important ? *N-P.*
9. Point out the Great Antilles.
10. Which are the most important islands in this group ? *Ca., Ja., Hi., P-R.*
11. Which is the largest island of the Antilles ? *Ca.*
12. What is the capital of Cuba ? *Ha.*
13. What capes on the western coast of this island ? *S-A., Cs.*
14. What cape on the east ? *Mi.*
15. What other cape on the north-west ? *Cs.*
16. What cape on the south ? *Cs.*
17. What bays south of Cuba ? *Ba., Cs.*
18. What mountains east ? *S-D-C.*
19. What large island south-east of Cuba ? *Hi.*
20. What strait separates these two islands ? *Wd.*
21. What are the two divisions of this island ? *Hi., S-D.*
22. What cape at the eastern extremity of Hayti ? *Ea.*
—At the western ? *D-M.*
23. What two bays in the north-east ? *Ea., Sa.*
24. What bay south ? *Na.*
25. What is the capital of Hayti ? *Pan-P.*
26. What is the capital of San Domingo ? *S-D.*
27. What island south of Cuba ? *Ja.*
28. What is the capital of Jamaica ? *S-T.*
29. What sand bank south-west of Jamaica ? *Po.*
30. What island east of Hayti ? *P-R.*
31. Point out the Lesser Antilles.
32. How are the Lesser Antilles generally divided ? *Ld. Wd.*
33. Which of the Leeward Islands belong to France ? *Ge., M-G.*
34. Which of the Windward Islands belong to the same country ? *Me.*
35. Which are the principal islands that belong to England ? *Ac., (18), S-C., Ba., Ar., Da., S-L., S-V., Be., Ga., Ta., Td., Ma.*
36. What sea is surrounded by those islands ? *Ch.*
37. What ocean at the north-east ? *At.*
38. What strait between Hayti and Porto-Rico ? *Ma.*
39. What two countries of South America south of the Caribbean Sea ? *Ca., Va.*
40. What division of North America in the south-west ? *C-A.*
41. What large sable bank between Cuba and the Bahama Islands ? *G-B.*
42. What group of islands east of Porto-Rico ? *Vn.*
43. In what direction from San Domingo is Cuba ?
44. —Jamaica ? —Porto Rico ? —Bahama Islands ?
45. —The Lesser Antilles ? —Trinidad ?
46. In what direction from Jamaica is Cuba ?
47. —San-Domingo from Cuba ? —Jamaica from San Domingo ?
48. —Porto Rico from Jamaica ?
49. What island is crossed by the 20° latitude ? *Ca.*
50. —By the 65° longitude ? *S-T.* —By the 70° ? *S-D.*

EXERCISES ON SOUTH AMERICA.—(Map No. 9.)

1. What sea at the north ? *Ca.*
2. What ocean east ? *Ac.*
3. What ocean west ? *Pc.*
4. Which two states are most northern ? *G-C, Va.*
5. Point out Central America. (10 *n*).
6. What isthmus connects Central America with Columbia ? *Pa.*
7. What is the capital of Columbia ? *S-F*
8. Name the capital of Venezuela. *Cs.*
9. What gulf north of the Isthmus of Panama ? *Dn.*
10. What bay south of the same Isthmus ? *Pa.*
11. What large river traverses Venezuela from west to east ? *Oo.*
12. What river flows through Columbia, from south to north ? *Ma.*
13. What island north-east of Venezuela ? *Td.*
14. What gulf north-west of Venezuela ? *Mo.*
15. Point out Lake Maracaybo. (10).
16. What cape north of Columbia ? *Gs.*
17. Point out the Equator (0).—Brazil.—Guiana.
18. What is the capital of Ecuador ? *Qo.*
19. —That of Brazil ? *R-J.*
20. What mountains between Venezuela and Brazil ? *Pe.*
21. —Those between Guiana and Brazil ? *Ai.*
22. What chain in east of Brazil ? *Eo.*
23. What two countries west of Brazil ? *Pu., Ba.*
24. What is the capital of Peru ? *La.*—Of Bolivia ? *Ca.*
25. What large river traverses Brazil from west to east ? *An.*
26. What tributary of the Amazon takes its rise in the Villa Bella Mountains ? *Ma.*
27. What one in the east of Peru ? *Ue.*
28. What affluent of the Amazon waters Bolivia by many of its branches ? *Ma.*
29. Which are the two principal affluents of the Amazon below the Madeira ? *Ts., X*
30. What one connects the Orinoco with the Amazon ? *No.*
31. Point Marajo Island.—The River Para.
32. What river flows into the Para ? *Ts.*
33. What five states south of Bolivia and Brazil ? *La., Cl., Pa., Py., Uy.*
34. Point Rio de la Plata.
35. What is the principal tributary of the Rio de la Plata ? *Pa.*
36. What countries are watered by the Parana ? *B-A., L Pa., Py., Bl.*
37. Which is the principal affluent of the Parana ? *Py.*
38. What river forms, with the Parana, the Rio de la Plata ? *Uy.*
39. What countries are watered by the Uruguay ? *L-Pa., Uy., Bl.*
40. Point out Salado and Pilcomayo, tributaries of the Parana.
41. What mountains traverse Peru ? *As.*
42. Point out the five principal peaks in the environs of Quito ? *Pa., Ce., Aa., Cl., Co.*
43. Tell the height of Mounts Coyambe.—Cotopaxi.—Chimborazo. (*See the Map of the World, Map No. 1.*)
44. Point out the peak Aconcagua, the highest in America. (32).
45. What is the capital of La Plata ? *Ro.*—Of Paraguay ? *An.*
46. —Of Buenos-Ayres ? *B-A.* —Of Uruguay ? *M-V.*
47. Which country is the most southern ? *Pa.*
48. Point out Terra del Fuego.
49. What strait separates this island from Patagonia ? *Mn.*
50. What group of islands east of Magellair Strait ? *Fd.*
51. What cape south of South America ? *Il.*



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B

EUROPE.

English Miles

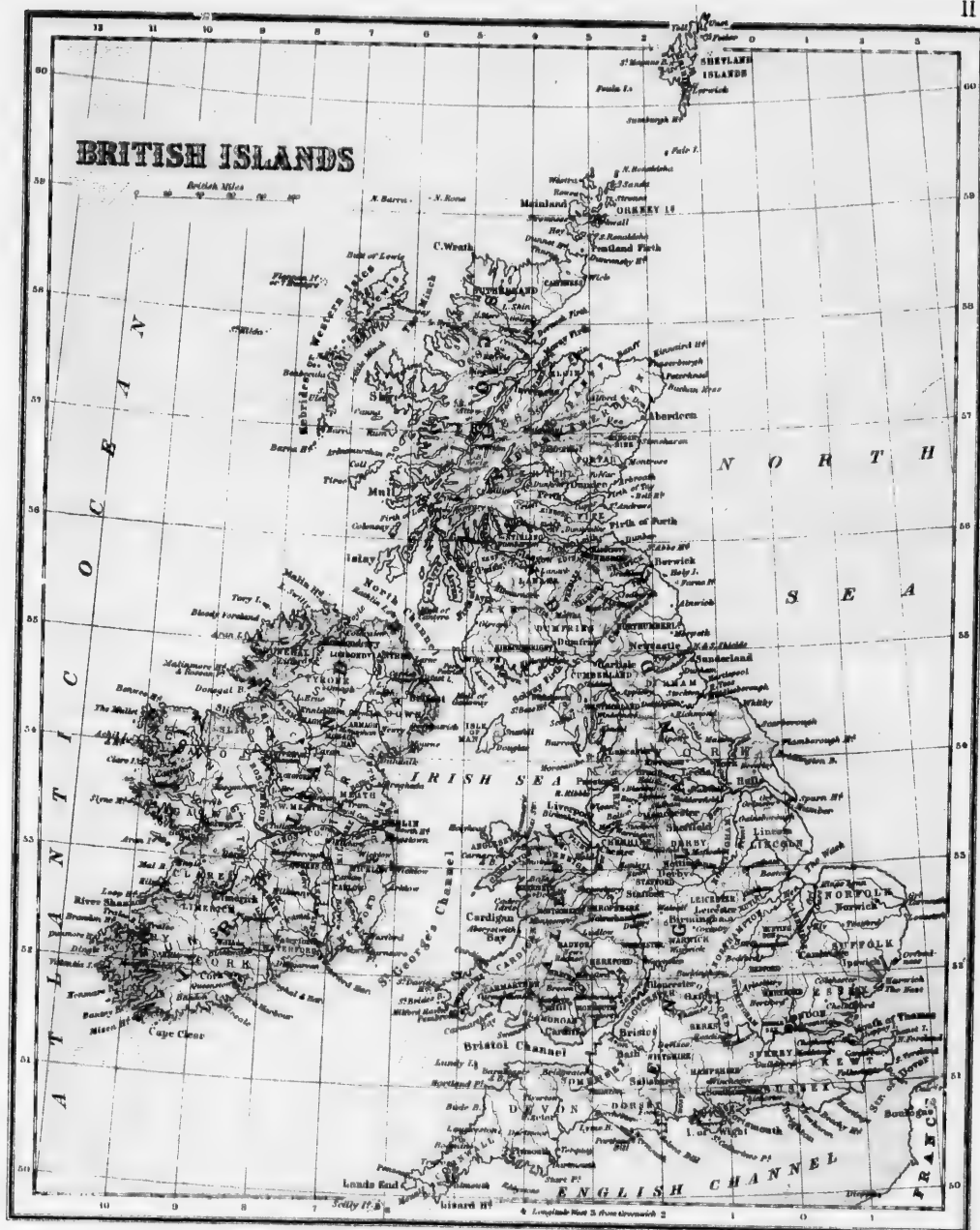


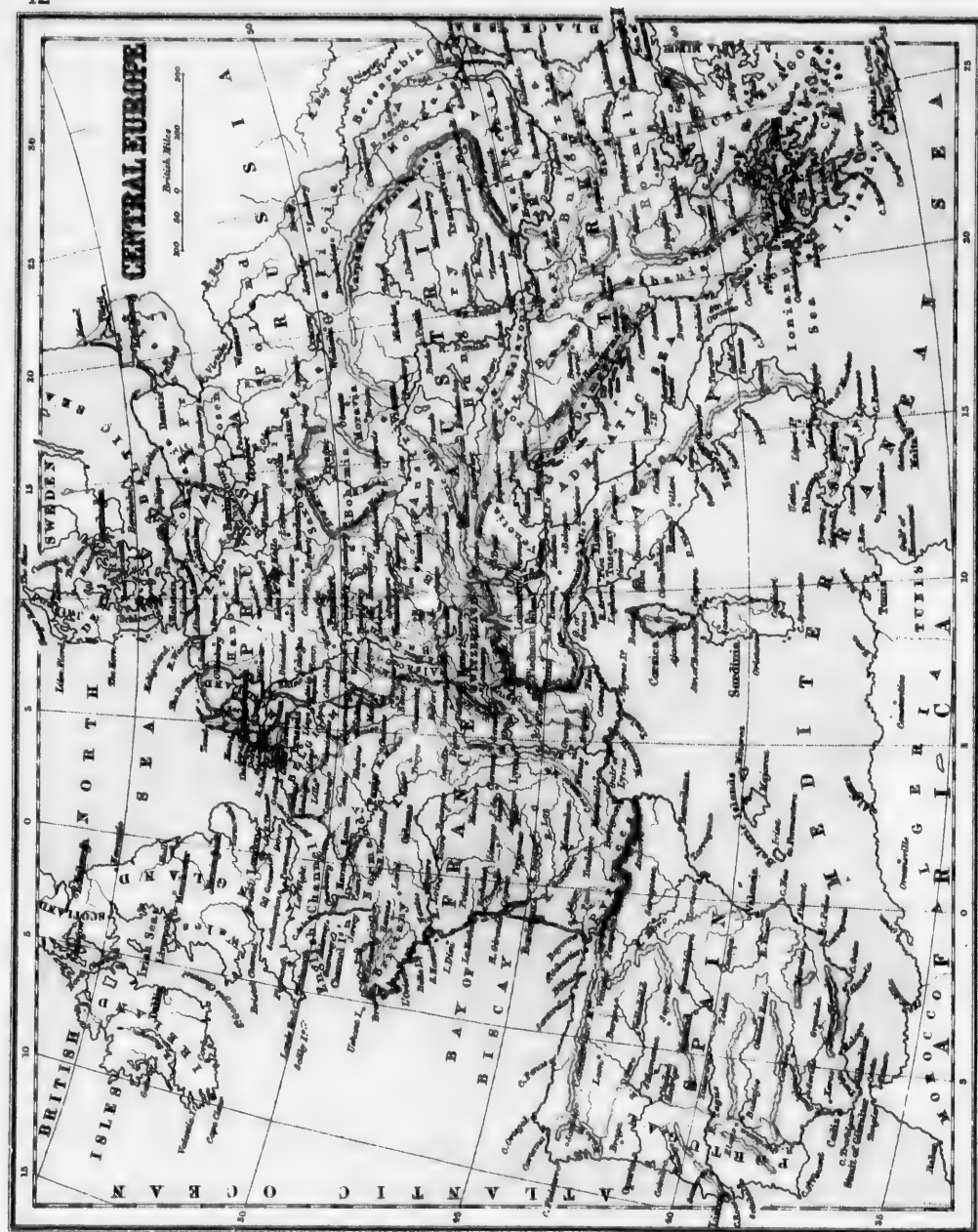
EXERCISES ON EUROPE.—(Map No. 10).

1. What ocean north of Europe ? *Ac.*
2. What seas in the south-east ? *Cn., Bk.*
3. What sea separates Europe from Africa ? *Mn.*
4. What seas are formed by the Mediterranean ? *Ac., Ao.*
5. By what ocean is Europe bounded on the west ? *At.*
6. Point out the White Sea. (40 L)
7. Which three countries are more northern ? *Ny., Sn., Ra.*
8. What sea lies between Russia and Sweden ? *Bc.*
9. Point out the British Isles. (55).
10. What countries do the British Isles comprise ? *Ed., Id., Sd.*
11. What sea east of the British Isles ? *Nh.*
12. Name and point out the sea lying north of the Black Sea. *Ab.*
13. What three countries, besides the British Isles, are more in the west ? *Fe., Sn., Pl.*
14. What bay lies between France and Spain ? *By.*
15. What is the capital of Russia ? *St-P.*
16. —Of Sweden ? *Sm.*—Of Norway ? *Ca.*—Of England ? *Ln.*
17. What is the capital of France ? *Ps.*
18. —Of Spain ? *Md.*—Of Portugal ? *Ln.*
19. What country lies between France and Russia ? *Pa.*
20. What two small countries west of Prussia ? *Bm., Hd.*
21. What small state in the north ? *Dk.*—In the South ? *Sd.*
22. What is the Capital of Prussia ? *Bn.*—Of Belgium ? *Bs.*
23. —Of Holland ? *Am.*—Of Denmark ? *Cn.*
24. What country between the Adriatic and Black Sea ? *Ty.*
—What is its capital ? *Ce.*
25. Which are the principal islands in the west ? *B-I.*
26. Point out Iceland. (70).—Nova Zembla (55 L)
27. Name and point out the principal islands in the Mediterranean. *Ca., Sa., Syr., Ca., Cs.*
28. What group of islands east of Spain ? *Bc.*
29. What large peninsula in the north-west of Europe ? *Sa.*
30. —In the south-west ? *Sn., and Pl.*
31. What peninsula is formed by the Mediterranean and the Adriatic ? *Ig.*—What is its capital ? *Re.*
32. What peninsula in the south of Turkey ? *Ge.*
33. What peninsula north of the Black Sea ? *Ca.*
34. What strait unites the Mediterranean with the Atlantic ? *Gr.*
35. What sea and strait lie between France and England ? *E-C., S-Dr.*
36. What channel between Ireland and Scotland ? *Nh.*—Between Ireland and England ? *S-G.*
37. What straits lie between Scandinavia and Denmark ? *S-R., Kt.*
38. What mountains between Norway and Sweden ? *Kn.*
39. What mountains separate Europe from Asia ? *Ul.*
40. What mountains between the Black and the Caspian Seas ? *Cs.*—In Austria ? *Ch.*
41. What mountain system south of Switzerland ? *As.*—In Italy ? *As.*
42. What two principal rivers flow into the White Sea ? *Oa., Da.*
43. Which is the largest river in Europe ? *Va.*
44. What is its length (See the Map of the World) ?
45. Name the three largest rivers flowing into the Black Sea *De., Dr., Dn.*
46. Name the three largest lakes in Russia. *Sa., La., Oa.*
47. Which is the largest country in Europe ? *Ra.*
48. What is the position of Sweden with regard to Russia ? —England with regard to Sweden ?
49. —That of Portugal with regard to France ? —Italy with regard to Portugal ? Prussia with regard to Italy ?

BRITISH ISLES.—(Map. No. 11.)

1. Point out England.—Scotland.
2. Point out Ireland.—Wales.
3. What ocean west of the British Isles ? *At.*
4. What sea east ? *Nh.*
5. What sea between England and Ireland ? *Ih.*
6. What channel south of England ? *E.C.*
7. What islands north-west of Scotland ? *Hs.*
8. —North ? *Oy.*—North-east of the Orkney Islands ? *Sd.*
9. What large island lies on the coast of England, in the English Channel ? *Wi.*
10. What island in the Irish Sea ? *Mn.*—Point out Anglesey Island (53-4).—Point out Holyhead.
11. What straits between the Hebrides and Scotland ? *Mh., L.M.*
12. What channel between Ireland and England ? *S.G.*
13. What channel south of Wales ? *Bl.*
14. What strait separates France from England ? *Dr.*
15. What cape north of Scotland ? *Wh.*—South-west of England ? *L.E.*
16. What large island west of Scotland ? *Se.*
17. What islands south-west ? *Iy., An.*
18. Which is the largest island of the Hebrides ? *Is.*
19. What mountains between Scotland and England ? *Cs.*
20. Point out the chief Firths (bays) of Scotland. *My., Fh., Sy., Ce., Ln.*
21. Point out the chief bays or estuaries of England. *Wh., Ts., Le., Bl., Ch.*
22. Point out the bays on the western coast of Ireland. *Ke., De., Te., Mi., Gy., Dl.*
23. What large canal crosses Scotland, from Moray Bay to Lorn Bay ? *Ch.*
24. What lake does the Caledonian Canal traverse ? *Ns.*
25. Point out the following rivers in Scotland. *Sprey (3l.), Dec, Tay, Tweed.*
26. Point out the River Humber. (0 l.)
27. Which are the chief tributaries of this river ? *Dt., Oc., Dn., Tl.*
28. Name the principal river flowing into the Wash ? *G.O.*
29. Point out the Thames. (0 l.)
30. What is the capital of England ? *Ln.*
31. On what river is London built ? *Ts.*
32. What is the capital of Scotland ? *Ed.*
33. Near what bay is it built ? *Fh.*
34. What is the capital of Ireland ? *Dn.*
35. Which two large canals have their terminus at Dublin ? *G.C., R.C.*
36. Which is the largest river in Ireland ? *Sn.*
37. Name two of the largest rivers in the south of Ireland. *Bw., Br.*
38. What lake in the north-east ? *Nh.*
39. Which are the three largest counties in Ireland ? *Ur., Lr., Mr., Ct.*
40. Point out in England : Liverpool, (3 l.) ; Manchester, (2 l.) ; Birmingham. (2 l.)
41. —In Scotland : Glasgow, (4 l.) ; Dundee, (3 l.)
42. —In Ireland : Belfast, (6 l.) ; Cork, (52).
43. In what direction from the Irish Sea is London ?
44. —Edinburgh ?—Dublin ?—Liverpool ?
45. What is the width of England, comprising Wales, under the 50th degree of latitude ?
46. What is its length, under the 2nd degree west longitude ?
47. What is the position of England with regard to the Irish Sea ?
48. —That of Wales with regard to the same sea ?—Ireland ?—Scotland ?







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EXERCISES ON CENTRAL EUROPE.—(Map No. 12.)

1. By what seas is Central Europe bounded on the north ? *Nh., Bc.*
2. What country on the north-east ? *Ra.*
3. What sea bounds it on the east ? *Bk.*
4. What sea south-east ? *Ac.*
5. What seas in the south ? *Mh., Ac.*
6. By what ocean is it bounded on the west ? *Ac.*
7. Which are the most northern countries ? *D.K., Pa.*
8. What is the capital of Denmark ? *Cn.*—Of Prussia ? *Bn.*
9. What two countries in the east ? *Aa., Ty.*
10. What is the capital of Austria ? *Va.*—Of Turkey ? *Ce.*
11. What country south of Turkey ? *Ge.*
12. What two countries in the south-west ? *Sn., Pl.*
13. What is the capital of Spain ? *Ma.*—Of Portugal ? *Ln.*
14. Point out France.—England.
15. What country projects into the Mediterranean ? *Iy.*
16. What four small countries border on Prussia ? *Sd., Bm., Hd., Dk.*
17. What is the capital of Switzerland ? *Be.*
18. —Of Belgium ? *Bs.*—Of Holland ? *Av.*
19. Name the principal islands forming a part of Denmark. *Zd., Fh., Bm.*
20. What large island east of Greece ? *Nt.*
21. What archipelago south-east ? *Cs.*
22. Name the four principal islands west. *Cu., S.M., Ca., Ze.*
23. Point out the Island of Candia. (35).—Sicily.—Sardinia.
24. What island in the Mediterranean belongs to France ? *Ca.*
25. What group belongs to Spain ? *Bc.*
26. Name four principal islands in this group. *Ma., Ma., Ia.*
27. What peninsula in the south-west ? (*Spain and Portugal*).
28. What peninsula in the north ? *Dk.*
29. —South of Greece ? *Ma.*
30. —South-east of France ? *Iy.*
31. What mountains between France and Spain ? *Ps.*
32. What mountains in the north of Spain ? *Ca.*—In the south of France ? *Cs.*
33. Point out in the east of France, Mount Jura.—Mt. Blanc.—Vosges.
34. Point out the Alps (46-7).—The Apennines. (80).
35. —The Carpathian (48).
36. What bay north of Spain ? *By.*
37. What channel between France and England ? *E-C.*
38. What strait connects the English Channel with the North Sea ? *Dr.*
39. Point out the sea of Marmora. (41).
40. What strait connects it with the Mediterranean ? *Da.*
41. What sea between Italy and Greece ? *In.*
42. What strait between Sicily and Italy ? *Ma.*
43. What strait between Corsica and Sardinia ? *Ro.*
44. What strait connects the Mediterranean with the Atlantic ? *Gr.*
45. What large river in the east ? *De.*
46. Into what sea does it flow ? *Bk.*
47. What two large rivers in Germany flow into the North Sea ? *Rc., Ec.*
48. What large river in the north of Italy ? *Pa.*
49. Name four principal rivers in France. *Se., Le., Ge., Rc.*
50. —The four in Spain that flow into the Atlantic. *Do., Tk., Ga., Gr.*
51. —One that flows into the Mediterranean. *Es.*
52. What direction from Prussia is Austria ? —Turkey from Austria ? —Italy from Turkey ?
53. With regard to France how is Spain situated ?
54. —France with regard to Italy ? —Sardinia with regard to Spain ?
55. What is the width of Spain measured on the 40° of latitude ?

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

The form of questions are left to the judgment of the teacher.

HEMISPHERES. Western.—Eastern. Northern.—Southern. CONTINENTS. Western.—Eastern. Australian. GRAND DIVISIONS. N. & S. America.—Europe. Asia.—Africa.—Oceania. NORTH AMERICA. Greenland. Dominion of Canada. United States.—Mexico. Central America. SOUTH AMERICA. U. S. of Columbia. Venezuela. British Guiana. Dutch Guiana. French Guiana.—Brazil. Ecuador.—Peru. Bolivia.—Argentine Confed. Paraguay.—Chili. Uruguay.—Patagonia. EUROPE. England.—Ireland. Scotland.—Norway. Sweden.—Russia. Poland.—Lapland. Germany.—Prussia. Denmark. Austria. Greece.—Italy. States of the Church. Switzerland. Belgium.—Holland. France.—Spain. Portugal. ASIA. Siberia.—China.—Japan. Thibet.—India.—Hindoostan. Farther India.—Anam. Siam.—Malacca.	Beloochistan.—Afghanistan. Turkestan.—Persia.—Turkey. Arabia.—Minor Asia. AFRICA. Morocco.—Algiers. Tunis.—Tripoli. Barca.—Sahara. Egypt.—Nubia. Abyssinia.—Zanguebar. Mozambique.—Natal. Cape Colony. Lower Guinea. Upper Guinea. Senegambia. Soudan. CITIES AND TOWNS. DOMINION OF CANADA. Ottawa.—Montreal. Quebec.—Toronto. Fredericton.—Halifax. Charlottetown.—Winnipeg. Victoria.—St. John N. B. Hamilton.—London. Kingston.—Brantford. St. Catharines. Three Rivers.—Belleville. Guelph.—Levis. Chatham, N. B.—Sorel. Port Hope, Ont. Brockville, " Hull.—Sherbrooke. St. Hyacinthe. St. John's—Dorchester. UNITED STATES. Portland.—Concord. Montpelier.—Boston. Providence.—Albany. New York.—Brooklyn. Buffalo.—Oswego. Philadelphia.—Baltimore. Washington.—Richmond. Raleigh.—Tallahassee. Montgomery. New Orleans.—Austin. Galveston.—Cincinnati. Cleveland.—Chicago. Memphis.—Detroit. Milwaukee.—St. Louis. Sacramento.—San Francisco.	Salt Lake City. Santa Fe.—Mexico. Puebla.—Vera Cruz. Havana.—New Guatemala. Port au Prince. St. Domingo. SOUTH AMERICA. Bogota.—Panama. Cartagena.—Aspinwall. Caracas.—Georgetown. Paramaribo.—Cayenne. Rio Janeiro.—Bahia. Pernambuco.—Quito. Guyaquil.—Lima. Chuquisaca.—Parana. Buenos Ayres.—Auncion. Santiago.—Valparaiso. Montevideo. EUROPE. London.—Liverpool. Manchester.—Birmingham. Edinburgh.—Glasgow. Dublin.—Belfast.—Cork. Limerick.—Stockholm. Christiania.—St. Petersburg. Moscow.—Archangel. Berlin.—Frankfort. Copenhagen.—Vienna. Constantinople.—Rome. Naples.—Milan.—Turin. Genoa.—Venice.—Berne. Brussels.—Paris.—Lyons. Marseilles.—Bordeaux. Rouen.—Madrid.—Barcelona. Cadiz.—Lisbon.—Oporto. ASIA. Irkoutsk.—Tobolsk.—Pekin. Canton.—Nankin. Shanghai.—Lassa.—Yedo. Calcutta.—Madras. Bombay.—Delhi. Bangkok.—Hue.—Saigon. Kelat.—Cabul.—Bokhara. Teheran.—Damascus. Jerusalem.—Mecca. Medina.—Muscat. AFRICA. Tunis.—Morocco.—Algiers.	Alexandria.—Khartoom. Gondar.—Zanzibar. Mozambique.—Cape Town. OCEANIA. Melbourne.—Sydney. Manilla.—Borneo.—Honolulu. ISLANDS. NORTH AMERICA. Prince Albert Land. Iceland.—Greenland. Newfoundland. Anticosti.—Prince Edward. Cape Breton. Bahama.—Greater Antilles. Cuba.—Hayti. Jamaica.—Porto-Rico. Lesser Antilles.—Vancouver. SOUTH AMERICA. Joannis.—Falkland. Terra del Fuego. Chiloé. Juan Fernandez. EUROPE. Iceland. (of America). Great Britain.—Ireland. Shetland.—Orkney. Hebrides.—Faroe.—Lofoden. Corsica.—Sardinia.—Sicily. Malta.—Candia.—Ionian. ASIA. Nova Zombia.—Kurdic. Saghalien.—Japan. Nippon.—Jesso. Kiusin.—Formosa. Hainan.—Ceylon. AFRICA. Azore.—Madeira. Canary.—Cape Verd. St. Helena. Madagascar. Mauritius. Bourbon. Socotra.
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GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

OCEANIA.	ASIA.	EUROPE.	AFRICA.
AUSTRALASIA. Australia.—Tasmania. <i>New Zealand.</i> —Norfolk. New Caledonia. New Hebrides. Papua.	Seyero.—East. Romania.—Comorin	White.—Caspian. Black. Mediterranean. Adriatic.—Biscay Irish.—North Baltic.—Bothnia Finland.	Bab-el-Mandeb. Mazambique.
MALAYSIA. Sumatra.—Java.—Borneo. Celebes.— <i>Philippine.</i> Luzon.—Mindanao.	AFRICA. Bona.—Guardafui. Good Hope. Agulhas.—Vord.	ASIA. Kamchatka.—Ochotsk. Japan.—Yellow. China.—Bengal. Arabian.—Persian. Hed.—Aral.	RIVERS. NORTH AMERICA. Kwichpak or Yucan. Mackenzie.—Churchill Nelson.—St. Lawrence. Ottawa. St. Maurice. Saguenay. Chaudiere. St. Francis. Richelieu. Hudson.—Delaware. Mississippi.—Missouri. Ohio.—Kentucky. Tennessee. Illinois.—Missouri. Arkansas. Rio Grande. Colorado. Sacramento. Columbia.—Fraser
POLYNESIA. Caroline Islands. Ladrone Islands. <i>Sandwich.</i> —Hawaii.—Oahu. Marquisas.—Friendly Islands. Society Islands.	MOUNTAINS. NORTH AMERICA. <i>Rocky</i> —St. Elias Fairweather.—Brown Hooker.—Fremont, U. S. White.— <i>Cascades.</i> Sierra Nevada.	LAKEES AMERICA. Great Bear.—Great Slave Athabaska.—Winnipeg. Manitoba.—Superior. Michigan.—Huron. Erie.—Ontario. Champlain.—Of the Woods. Great Salt Lake. Maracaybo.—Titicaca.	SOUTH AMERICA. Magdalena.—Orinoco Amazon.—Rio Negro. Jadeira.—Tocantins San Francisco.—La Plata Parana.—Paraguay.
PENINSULAS. NORTH AMERICA. Alaska.—Nova Scotia. Florida.—Yucatan. Lower California.	EUROPE. Kioien.—Ural.—Caucasus. Balkan.—Carpathian. Apennine.—Pyrenees.—Alps.	EUROPE. Onega.—Ladoga. Geneva.—Constance.	
EUROPE. Norway and Sweden. Denmark. Spain and Portugal. Italy.—Crimea.	ASIA. Taurus.—Ararat. Hindou-Kouch.—Altai. Himalaya.—Everest.	ASIA. Bukal.—Tengri.	
ASIA. Kamchatka.—Goron. Malacca.—Arabia.	AFRICA. Atlas.—Kong. Snow.—Of the Moon.	AFRICA. Tchad.—Victoria.—Nyanza. Albert Nyanza. Tanganyika.—Nyasal.	EUROPE. Thames.—Shannon. Volga.—Don. Danube.—Po. Rhône.—Gardiana. Tagus.—Douro. Seine.—Rhine. Elbe.—Oder. Vistula.—Dwina.
ISTHMUS. Panama.—Suez.	DESERTS. Sahara, or Great Desert. Kalahari.—Cobi.	STRAITS AND CHANNELS. NORTH AMERICA. Davis.—Hudson. Belle Isle. Canal.—Florida. Mackinaw. Magellan, S. A.	ASIA. Obi.—Yenisei. Lena.—Amoor. Hoang-Ho. (<i>Yellow</i>). Yang-tse-Kiang. (<i>Blue</i>). Cambodia or Mekon. Irrawaddy.—Brahmapootra. Ganges.—Indus. Euphrates.—Sihon.
CAPIES. NORTH AMERICA. Farewell.—Race. Sable.—Cod.—Hatteras. Sable, U.S.—Mindocino.	OCEANS. Atlante.—Pacific. Indian.—Arctic. Antarctic.	EUROPE. English.—Bristol. St. George's.—North Dover. Gibraltar.	AFRICA. Nile.—White Nile. Blue Nile.—Zambezi. Orange.—Congo.—Niger.
SOUTH AMERICA. Gallinas.—St. Ro que. Horn.—Blanco (<i>west</i>).	SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, &c. NORTH AMERICA. Baffin.—Hudson. St. Lawrence.—Fundy. Delaware.—Chesapeake. Campeachy.—Honduras. All Saints.—Panama.	ASIA. Behring.—Malacca. Sunda.	
EUROPE. Nord.—Matapan. Clear.—Wrath.			

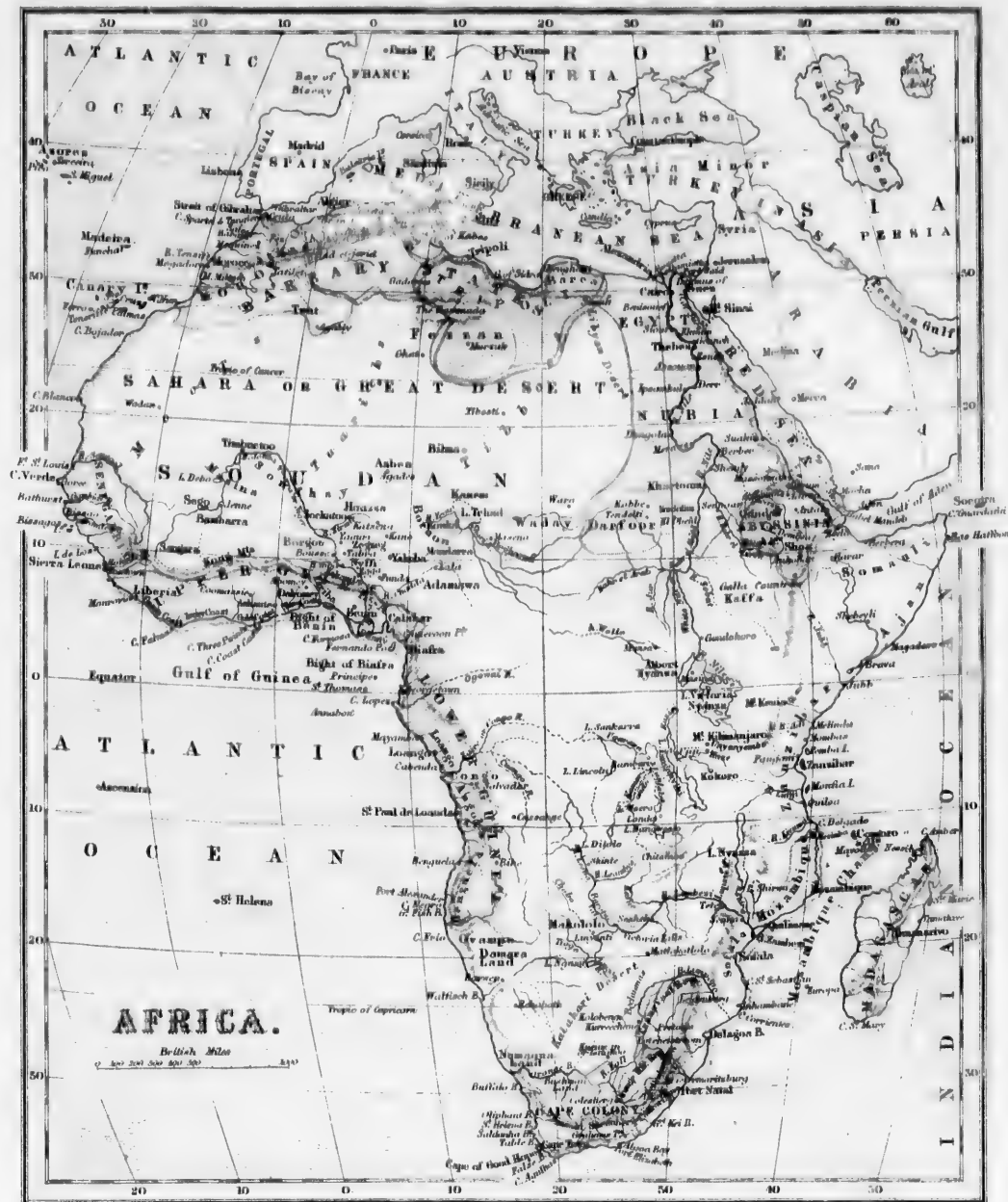
EXERCISES ON ASIA.—(Map. No. 13.)

1. How is Asia bounded on the north ? *N-O.*
2. —On the east ? *Pe.*—On the south ? *I-O.*—On the west ? *Mn., Af.*
3. Which is the most northern country ? *Sa.*
4. The most southern ? *Ha.*—The two most western ? *Ty., Aa.*
5. Point out China, and name its capital. *Pn.*
6. —The kingdom of Anam. *He.*—Japan. *Yo.*
7. Name the countries of Farther India. *Bh., Sm., Am.*
8. Point out Hindoostan and name its capital. *Ca.*
9. Name the three states on the north-west of Hindoostan. *Tn., An., Bn.*
10. What group of islands east of China ? *Jn.*
11. Which are the principal islands in this group ? *Yo., Mn., Sn., Sf., Kn.*
12. What group south-east of China ? *Pe.*
13. Which are the two principal islands in this group ? *Ln., Mo.*
14. What other group at the south-eastern extremity ? *I-I.*
15. Name the four principal islands in this group *Sa., Bo., Cs., N-G.*
16. What island south of Hindoostan ? *Cn.*
17. Point out Kamtschatka peninsula.
18. —Corea.—Malacca.
19. That of Deccan. (*South of Hindoostan.*)
20. Point out the Red Sea.—The Persian Gulf.
21. What large peninsula is formed by the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf ? *Aa.*
22. Point out the Mediterranean Sea.—The Black Sea.
23. What peninsula is formed by the Mediterranean and Black Seas *A-M.*
24. What isthmus connects Asia and Africa ? *Sz.*
25. What two capes south, in about the same latitude ? *Ca., Ch.*
26. What cape south of Malacca ? *Ra.*
27. What mountains between Siberia and China ? *An., Yi.*
28. —South-east of China ? *Ng.*—South-west ? *Ha.*
29. Point out in the Himalaya Mounts.—Mount Everest.
30. What is its height ? (*See Map of the World.*)
31. What mountains between Europe and Asia ? *Cs., Ul.*
32. Show, in Asia Minor, Mounts Taurus and Ararat.
33. What is the height of these mountains ? (*See Map of the World.*)
34. Point out the Sea of Kamtschatka, (60).—That of Okotsk.
35. What sea between China and Japan ? *Jn.*
36. —What sea south of Corea ? *Yw.*
37. What sea between the mainland and the East Indies ? *Ca.*
38. What sea between Arabia, and Hindoostan ? *An.*
39. What gulfs are formed by the Sea of Japan ? *Ty.*
40. —By the Yellow Sea ? *Pe.*—By the China Sea ? *Tn., Sm.*
41. —By the Indian Ocean ? *Bl.*—By the Arabian Sea ? *Oy., Ch.*
42. Point out the Caspian Sea.—The Sea of Aral.
43. What strait between Sumatra and Malacca ? *Ma.*
44. —That between Sumatra and Java ? *Sa.*
45. What strait at the entrance of the Red Sea ? *B-M.*
46. —That which connects the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea ? *Os.*
47. What three large rivers in Siberia flow into the Arctic Ocean ? *Ol., Yr., Ia.*
48. What large lake at the source of the Yenisei ? *Bl.*
49. Which is the largest river in China ? *Y-K.*
50. Which is the next in size ? *H-H.*
51. Into what sea do these two rivers flow ? *Yw.*
52. What two large rivers unite before they empty into the Bay of Bengal ? *Ba., and Cs.*
53. What large river flows through the west of Hindoostan ? *Is.*
54. What remarkable rivers flow into the Persian Gulf ? *Ts., Es.*
55. What mountains and river between Europe and Asia ? *Ul.*
56. In what direction from Peking is Turkestan ?—Hindoostan ? —Siam ?—Japan ?

27. What mountains between Siberia and China? *Alt., 17.*
 28. —South-east of China? *Ng.* —South-west? *Ha.*
 —Siam? —Japan?



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EXERCISES ON AFRICA.—(Map No. 14.)

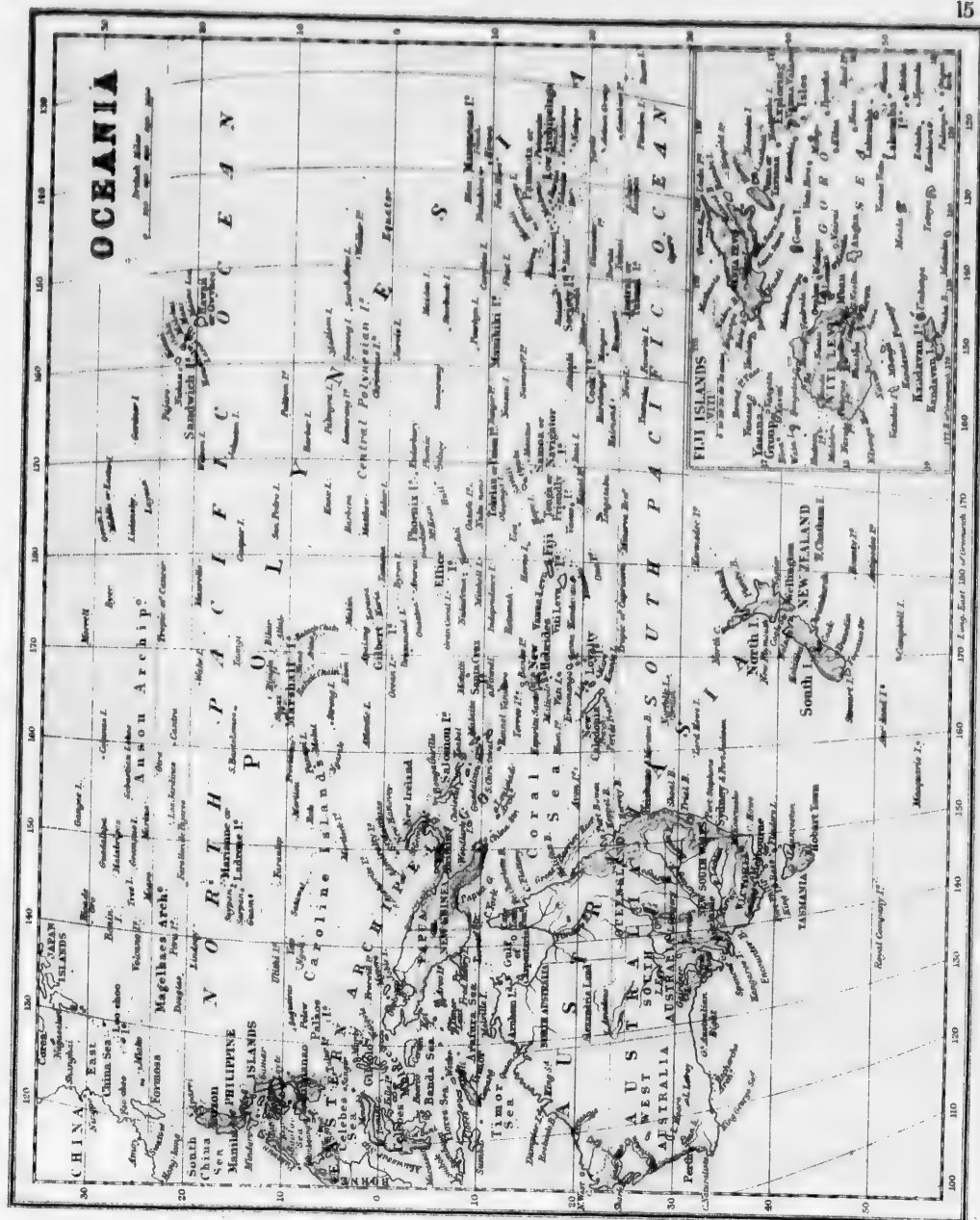
1. What sea north of Africa ? *Mn.*
2. North-east ? *Rd.*—What ocean south-east ? *In.*
3. What ocean south-west ? *Ac.*
4. Name the states bordering on the Mediterranean ? *Mo., An., Ti., Et.*
5. What are their capitals ? *Mo., As., Ti., Co.*
6. What states border on the Red Sea ? *Et., Na., Aa.*
7. What are the capitals of these states ? *Co., Km., Gr.*
8. Name the states on the south-east coast as far as the Tropic ? *Si., An., Zr., Me., Sa.*
9. What is the capital of Zanzibar ? *Zr.*—Of Mozambique ? *Me.*
10. Point out Cape Colony and name its capital ? *C-Town.*
11. Point out Natal and name its capital ? *P-N.*
12. Point out Lower Guinea. (10 s).
13. Point out Upper Guinea and name the states which compose it. *La., Ae., Dy., Ya., Bn., Cr.*
14. Name the states of Lower Guinea ? *Ba., Aa., Co., Lo.*
15. Point out Senegambia.—Sahara or Great Desert.
16. What large island south-east ? *Mr.*
17. What channel between it and the mainland ? *Me.*
18. What group of islands north-west ? *Cy*
19. What isthmus between the Red and Mediterranean Seas ? *Sz.*
20. What capes on the four cardinal points ? *Bn., Gi., G-H., Ve.*
21. What capes between Capes Gardafui and Good Hope ? *Do., S-Sn.,*
22. —Between Capes of Good Hope and Verde ? *Fo., No., Lz., Fa., C-C., T-P., Ps.*
23. —Between Capes Verde and Bon ? *Bo., Br., Sl., Tr.*
24. Point out Barbary. (31-6).
25. What chain of mountains crosses Barbary ? *As.*
26. What peak in Morocco ? *Mn.*
27. What chain west of Zanzibar ? (*Mts. of the Moon*).
28. What two peaks in this chain ? *Ka., Ko.*
29. What peak between the two Guineas ? *Cn.*
30. What mountains north of Upper Guinea ? *Kg.*
31. What gulf south-east of the Red Sea ? *An.*
32. What strait unites that gulf to the Red Sea ? *B-M.*
33. What two gulfs, in Barbary, formed by the Mediterranean ? *Ks., Sa.*
34. Point out the Gulf of Guinea. (0)
35. What strait separates Europe from Africa ? *Gr.*
36. Point out Lake Tchad in Soudan ?
37. What rivers flow into this lake ? *Yu., Si.*
38. Point out the largest river in Africa. *Ne.*
39. What are the three lakes near its source ? *At., Va., Tai*
40. Point the river Zambezi. (15 s).
41. What is its affluent on the left bank near its mouth ? *Se.*
42. From what lakes do these rivers issue ? *Na., Sa.*
43. What large river rising in Soudan flows through Upper Guinea ? *Nr.*
44. Point out the republic of Transvaal. (23).
45. What river separates this country from So-fala ? *Lo.*
46. What river forms the northern boundary of Cape Colony ? *Oe.*
47. What river in Lower Guinea separates Loango from Congo ? *Co.*
48. Into what body of water does the Niger flow ? *G-Ga.*
49. What river forms part of the northern and eastern boundaries of Senegambia ? *Si.*
50. In what direction from Algeria is Morocco ?
51. — Tripoli from Egypt ?—Egypt from Nubia ?
52. In what direction from Nubia is Abyssinia ?
53. What country east of the Red Sea ? *Aa.*
54. What canal connects the Red Sea with the Mediterranean ? *Sz*

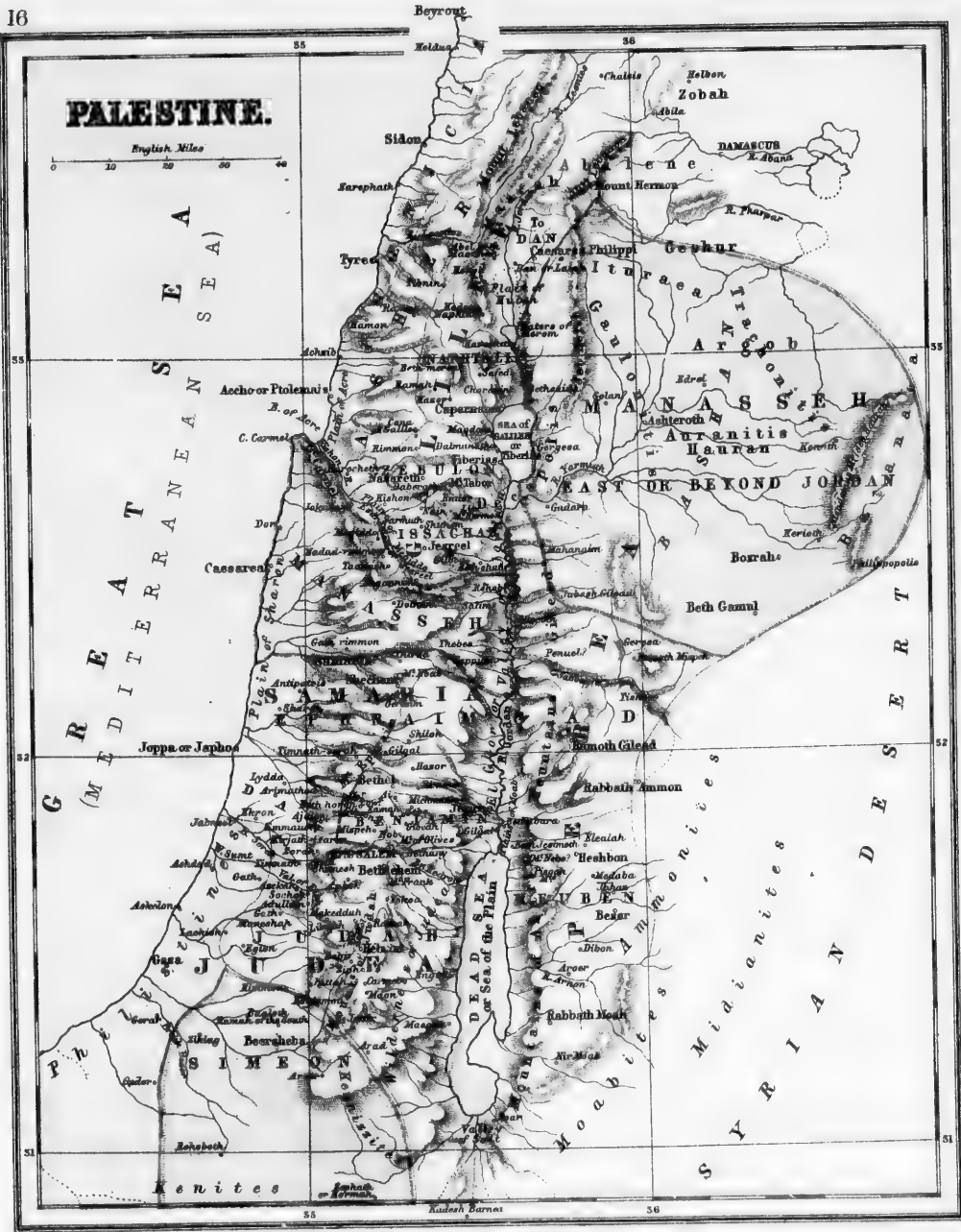
EXERCISES ON OCEANIA.—(Map No. 15).

1. Which is the largest island of Oceania ? *Aa.*
2. By what seas is Australia bounded on the north ? *Tr., Aa.*
3. What sea north-east ? *Cl.*
4. What reefs between the coast and the Coral Sea ? *G-B-R.*
5. What division in the north ? *N-A.*
6. —In the east ? *Qd.*—In the south-east ? *N-S-W., Va.*
7. What large city in Victoria ? *Me.*
8. What great division in the south ? *S-A.*
9. What other province in the south-west ? *W.A.*
10. Which is the largest river in this island ? *Mj.*
11. Which are its two chief affluents ? *Dg., Ln.*
12. Point out Cape York. (10).—Cape Howe (150 *h.*)
13. What cape on the western extremity ? *N-W.*
14. Which are the three principal bays or gulfs ? *Ca., Sr., G-A.*
15. What island south-east ? *Ta.*
16. What strait separates it from the mainland ? *Bs.*
17. What group of islands at a great distance to south-east ? *N-Z.*
18. Which are the two largest islands of this group ? *Nh., Sh.*
19. By what strait are these two islands separated ? *Ch.*
20. What archipelago north of Australia ? *En.*
21. Which are the three largest islands in this group ? *Bo., Cs., N-G.*
22. What group of islands between Celebes and New Guinea ? *Ma.*
23. Which are the three largest of Molucca Islands ? *Go., Ch., Bo.*
24. Name the four islands south of Celebes. *Sa., Fz., Sa., Tr.*
25. What group north of Celebes ? *Pe.*
26. What sea between Celebes and the Philippines ? *Cs.*
27. Which are the largest islands in this group ? *Ln., Pn., Mo.*
28. What two islands east of Papua ? *N-I., N-B.*
29. What other group little farther east ? *Sn.*
30. Point out the Caroline Islands. (150 *h.*)
31. What group north of Caroline Islands ? *Me.*
32. What three archipelagoes lie near the Tropic of Cancer ? *Ms., An., Sh.*
33. Which are the two largest islands in the Sandwich group ? *Hu., Hi.*
34. Point out the Central Polynesian Islands. (0*n.*)
35. What two groups west of this archipelago ? *Mr., Gl.*
36. What three groups between the Equator and the 10° south latitude ? *Ex., Px., Ms.*
37. Which are those between the 10° and the 20° south latitude ? *N-H., Fi., Ta., Sa., Me., Syl., Pa., Va-L.*
38. Which are the two principal islands in the Fiji group ? *Vi-L., Va-L.*
39. By what strait is Borneo separated from Celebes ? *Mr.*
40. What strait separates Papua from Australia ? *Tr.*
41. What sea north of Australia ? *Aa.*
42. What sea north-east ? *Ch.*
43. What sea north-west of the Philippines ? *Ca.*
44. In what direction from Australia is Papua ?
—Borneo ? —New Caledonia ? —New Zealand ? —
45. In what direction from the New Hebrides is Papua ? — Australia ? New Zealand ?
46. In what direction from New Zealand is Australia ? —The Moluccas from Australia ?
47. What groups are crossed by the 170° east longitude ? *Mr., Gl., Ly., N-Z.*
48. —By the 140° ? *Ms., Pa.*
49. What is the length of Australia measured on the Tropic of Capricorn ?
50. What is its width from Cape York to Melbourne ?

51. What is its width from Cape York to Melbourne ?

28. What two islands east of Papua ? N.I., N.B.





EXERCISES on PALESTINE.—(Map No. 16.)

1. By what sea is Palestine bounded on the north? *Mn*.
2. Into how many provinces is it divided? 4.
3. Which province occupies the northern part? *Ge*.
4. —The centre? *Sa*.
5. —The South? *Ja*.
6. What river runs through Palestine, from north to south? *Jn*.
7. Into what sea does it flow? *D-S*.
8. What province east of the Jordan? *Pe*.
9. What divisions or tribes does Galilee comprise? *Ar*, *Ni*, *Zn*, *Ir*.
10. What country north-west of Galilee? *Pa*.
11. What tribes east of the Jordan opposite Galilee? *Dn*, *Mh*.
12. Name the river whose tributaries drain Manasseh. *Yh*.
13. What sea between Zebulon and Manasseh? *Ge*.
14. What tribes does Samaria comprise? *Mh*, *Em*.
15. What tribe is east of the Jordan, opposite Samaria? *Gd*.
16. Name tribes contained in Judah? *Dn*, *Bn*, *Ja*, *Sn*.
17. What tribe east of the Dead Sea? *Rn*.
18. What desert occupies the south-eastern part of the map? *Sn*.
19. What people inhabited the tract of country lying between Palestine and the Syrian Desert? *As*, *Ma*, *Mo*.
20. What people inhabited the south-western part of Palestine? *Ps*.
21. What is the capital of Palestine? *Jm*.
22. What large city in the north-east? *Ds*.
23. What remarkable mountain in the northern part? *Ln*.
24. Which other mountain is situated east of Mount Lebanon? *A-L*.
25. What mountains south of Anti-Lebanon? *J-II*.
26. Point out Mount Carmel. (33 *L*).
27. Which other mountain is situated nearly in the same latitude as Mount Carmel? *Tr*.
28. What mountain south of Mount Thabor? *Hn*.
29. Point out the mountains of Judah.
30. What mountains east of the Dead Sea? *Am*.
31. What mountains east of the Jordan in Perea? *Gd*.
32. Point out the mountain on which Moses died. *No*. (31-35).
33. Point out the mountain of Olives.
34. Which two remarkable cities stood on the coast of Phœnicia? *Tc*, *Sn*.
35. Point out the Plain of Acre.—That of Magdaddo, (east of Issachar).—That of Charon.
36. Point out the wilderness of Judah.
37. Point out Nazareth.—Tiberias.—Samaria.—Shechem.—Bethel.
38. Point out Jericho.—Bethlehem.—Hebron
39. Point out, on the Mediterranean, Cæsarea.—Joppa.—Ascalon.—Majuma.
40. What cape is formed by Mount Carmel? *Cl*.
41. Point out Capernaum.—Cesarea Philippi.
42. Point out the Decapolis (near the Sea of Galilee).
43. Point out the river which, flowing near Mount Lebanon, empties into the Mediterranean? *Ls*.
44. Point out the river in which St. John the Baptist baptized. *Jn*.
45. What tribe of Judah has a division in Galilee? *Dn*.
46. Which tribe is partly east and partly west of the Jordan? *Mh*.
47. What valley south of the Dead Sea? *St*.
48. What is the position of the country of the Philistines with regard to Judah?
49. —The country of Ammon with regard to the Dead Sea?
50. What wilderness north-east of the tribe of Simeon? *Ja*.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Nos.	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	Nos.	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	Nos.	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.
1	Aldington	21312	19	Kent	26836	37	Russell	18344
2	Bothwell	29701	20	Lambton	31994	38	Simcoe	57389
3	Brant	32259	21	Lanark	33020	39	Stormont	11873
4	Bruce	48515	22	Leeds	35,02	4	Victoria	30200
5	Cardwell	16500	23	Lennox	16396	41	Waterloo	4025
6	Carleton	43284	24	Lincoln	20672	42	Welland	20572
7	Dundas	18777	25	Middlesex	82595	43	Wellington	63289
8	Durham	37380	26	Monk	15130	44	Wentworth	57599
9	Elgin	33666	27	Norfolk	30760	45	York	15994
10	Essex	32697	28	Northumberland	39086			
11	Frontenac	28717	29	Ontario	45890		DISTRICTS.	
12	Glengarry	20524	30	Oxford	48237	46	Agoma	5007
13	Grenville	23116	31	Peel	16369	47	Manitowlin	2011
14	Grey	59395	32	Perth	46536	48	Muskoka	5400
15	Haldimand	20091	33	Peterborough	30473	49	Nipissing	1791
16	Halton	22606	34	Prescott	17647	50	Parry Sound	1519
17	Hastings	48364	35	Prince Edward	20336			
18	Huron	66156	36	Renfrew	29977			

TABLE II.—CITIES, TOWNS, AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.
Acton West	16	700	Belleville, C.	17	7305			
Ailsa Craig	25	750	Bell Ewart	38	600			
Albion	5	1000	Berlin, C.	41	2743	Cainsville	3	300
Alexandria	12	800	Blairton	33	350	Caledon	5	300
Alma	43	350	Bluevale	18	300	Caledonia	15	1246
Almonta	21	2080	Blyth	18	700	Camden East	1	500
Alton	5	400	Bobcaygeon	40	1000	Campbellford	28	1000
Anherstburg	10	1936	Bolton	31	1000	Canfield	15	400
Ancaster	44	600	Bond Head	38	500	Caenilton	17	600
Angus	38	400	Boston	27	500	Cannington	29	800
Appleton	21	300	Bothwell, C.	2	995	Carleton Place	21	1205
Arkona	20	500	Boumainville	8	3000	Carronbrook	32	1000
Arnprior	36	1714	Bracebridge	40	700	Castleton	28	400
Arthur	43	900	Bradford	38	1130	Cayuga, C.	15	803
Ashburnham	33	1197	Brampton, C.	31	2000	Centreville	1	300
Atherley	29	400	Brantford, C.	3	8107	Charleston	5	300
Aultsville	39	300	Bridgeport	41	700	Charlesville	39	300
Aurora	45	1132	Bridewater	17	450	Chatham, C.	19	5873
Aylmer West	9	1400	Bright	30	500	Chatsworth	14	450
Ayr	41	1300	Brighton	28	1357	Chippawa	42	922
			Brookville, C.	13	5102	Claremont	29	500
			Bronte	16	550	Clarksburg	14	300
			Brooklin	29	650	Clifford	43	650
			Brougham	29	300	Clifton	42	1610
Baltimore	28	500	Bruce Mines	46	1298	Clifton	18	2016
Barrie, C.	38	3398	Brussels	18	1000	Cobourg, C.	28	4442
Bath	1	600	Burford	3	600	Colborne	28	823
Battersea	11	350	Burrits	13	420	Colbrook	1	300
Bayham	9	350	Byng Inlet	46	307	Coltingwood	38	2829
Beaasville	21	1000				Colombus	29	400
Beaaverton	29	700						

(a) Those figures relate to the numbers added to the Counties contained in the Table I.

NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.
C						M		
Conestogo.....	41	450	Crafton.....	28	600	McGillivray.....	25	300
Connaught.....	7	500	Granton.....	25	350	Madoc.....	17	800
Consecon.....	35	500	Gravenhurst.....	40	400	Mallorytown.....	22	300
Cookstown.....	38	600	Greenwood.....	29	500	Malone.....	17	300
Cooksville.....	31	400	Grimsby.....	24	800	Manchester.....	29	300
Copenhagen.....	9	300	Guelph, C.....	43	6878	Manilla.....	40	500
Cornwall, C.....	39	2033				Markham.....	45	1000
Craig Sholm.....	43	300	H			Martintown.....	12	400
Creemore.....	38	300	Hamilton, C.....	44	26716	Meaford.....	14	1200
D			Hampton.....	8	400	Merrickville.....	13	923
Delaware.....	25	400	Hanover.....	14	700	Merritton.....	24	1000
Delhi.....	27	300	Harriston.....	43	1000	Milford.....	35	400
Delta.....	22	300	Harrowsmith.....	11	300	Millbank.....	32	300
Demorestville.....	35	300	Harwood.....	28	400	Mill Brook.....	8	1200
Dickinson's Landing.....	39	300	Hastings.....	33	900	Mill Point.....	17	500
Dingle or Dutton.....	18	1000	Hawkesbury.....	34	1671	Milton West, C.....	16	891
Drayton.....	43	500	Hawkesville.....	41	500	Mitchell.....	32	1802
Dresden.....	2	1000	Haysville.....	41	300	Mohawk.....	3	400
Drumbo.....	30	600	Heseler.....	41	797	Mono Mills.....	5	500
Drummondville.....	42	1000	Hillsburg.....	43	400	Morefield.....	43	400
Dundas, C.....	44	3135	Holland Landing.....	45	700	Moretown.....	20	400
Dunnville.....	26	1452	Hollin.....	43	400	Morpeth.....	10	600
Durham.....	14	1200	Humberstone.....	42	400	Morrisburg.....	7	1156
E			I			Morrison.....	43	400
Eganville.....	36	400	Ingersoll.....	30	4022	Mount Brydges.....	25	550
Egmondville.....	18	500	Iona.....	9	500	Mount Forest.....	43	1370
Elmira.....	41	800	Irish Creek.....	13	750	N		
Elora.....	43	1498	Iroquois.....	7	781	Napanee, C.....	23	2967
Embro.....	30	484	J			Neustadt.....	14	650
Erin.....	43	600	Jarvis.....	15	400	Newboro.....	22	500
Exeter.....	18	1000	K			Newburg.....	1	828
F			Keen.....	33	400	Newburg.....	25	1000
Farran's Point.....	39	300	Kemptville.....	13	872	Newcastle.....	8	1109
Fenelon Falls.....	40	750	Kincardine.....	4	1907	New Dundee.....	41	300
Fergus.....	43	1666	King.....	45	300	New Edinburg.....	6	596
Fingal.....	9	500	Kingston, C.....	11	12704	New Hamburg.....	41	1003
Fitzroy Harbor.....	6	300	Kingsville.....	10	800	New Market.....	45	1760
Flesherton.....	14	350	Klineburg.....	45	400	Niagara.....	24	1600
Florence.....	20	350	Komora.....	25	500	Normanton.....	4	750
Fonthill.....	26	500	L			North August.....	13	400
Forest.....	20	500	Lakefield.....	33	300	North Douro.....	33	500
Fort Erie.....	12	835	Lefroy.....	38	300	O		
Frankford.....	17	900	Lindsay, C.....	40	4049	Oakville.....	16	1684
G			Lestovell.....	32	976	Odessa.....	23	750
Galt, C.....	29	3827	Little Britain.....	40	330	Oil Springs.....	20	350
Gananoque.....	22	2020	Lloydton.....	15	450	Omamee.....	40	600
Garden Island.....	11	762	London, C.....	25	15826	Onondaga.....	3	400
Garden River.....	46	400	L Orignal, C.....	34	800	Orillia.....	38	2832
Georgetown.....	16	1282	Loughboro.....	11	450	Orono.....	8	1066
Glenallan.....	43	400	Lucan.....	25	1000	Osgoode.....	6	350
Glencoe.....	25	700	Lucknow.....	4	800	Oshawa.....	29	3185
Glen William.....	16	300	Lyn.....	22	750	OTTAWA, C.....	6	21545
Goderich, C.....	18	3154	Lynden.....	44	400	Otterville.....	30	750
Gorrie or Howick.....	18	400				Owen Sounds, C.....	14	3639

Names of the Villages.	a	Population.	Names of the Villages.	a	Population.	Names of the Villages.	a	Population.
P			S			V		
Paisley	4	1000	St. Catharines, C.....	24	7864	Vankleef Hill.....	34	700
Pakenham	21	600	St. Mary's	32	3120	Vienna	9	593
Paris	3	2640	St. Thomas West, C., ..	9	700	Vittoria.....	27	600
Park Hill	25	1500	Salem	43	800			
Patterson	45	500	Sandwich, C	10	1160			
Pembroke, C	36	1508	Sarnia, C	20	2929	W		
Penetanguishene.....	38	10 0	Saugeen	4	2579			
Perth, C.....	21	2375	Sault Ste. Marie, C.....	46	400			
Peterborough, C.....	33	4611	Seaforth.....	18	1800	Walkerton, C.....	4	1200
Petrolia.....	20	2651	Sebringville.....	32	500	Wallaceburg	19	600
Pickering	29	500	Selkirk	15	300	Wallacetown.....	9	400
Pictou, C.....	35	2361	Seneca	15	2090	Wardsville.....	25	539
Plattsville.....	30	900	Shakespeare.....	32	400	Warkworth	28	800
Point Abino.....	42	600	Shannonville.....	17	700	Warwick	20	300
Point Edward	20	1000	Simcoe.....	27	1856	Waterford.....	44	1900
Port Burwell	9	1300	Smith Falls	21	1500	Waterford	27	900
Port Colborne	42	1500	Smithville.....	24	350	Waterloo	41	1594
Port Credit	31	375	Spurta	9	400	Welland, C.....	42	1100
Port Dalhousie.....	24	1000	Stayner.....	38	1000	Welland Port	26	300
Port Dover	27	1100	Stirling	17	1300	Wellesley.....	41	500
Port Hope.....	8	5114	Stouffville	45	800	Wellington.....	35	517
Port Perry	29	1590	Stratfordville	9	9	Wellington Square.....	16	700
Port Robinson.....	42	600	Stratford, C.....	32	4313	West Flamborough.....	44	300
Port Rowan.....	27	900	Strev. oy.....	25	3232	West Port	22	400
Port Ryerse.....	27	390	Streetsville.....	31	617	Whitby, C.....	29	2732
Portsmouth	11	1702				Widder Station.....	20	500
Port Hanley	9	900	T			Wilmur.....	1	300
Prescott, C	13	2617	Tamworth	1	500	Winchester	7	400
Preston.....	41	1408	Tara	4	450	Windsor.....	10	4253
Princeton	30	600	Tavistock	32	500	Wingham.....	18	700
			Teeswater	4	450	Woodbridge.....	45	1000
Q			Thamesford	30	500	Woodstock, C.....	30	5000
Queenston.....	24	350	Thamesville	2	500	Woodville	40	400
Queensville	45	300	Thornhill	45	600	Wroxeter	18	700
			Thorold	42	1635	Wyoming.....	20	700
			Tilsonbury	30	1700			
R			Toledo	22	300	Y		
Roma	29	500	Toronto, C.....	45	56092			
Renfrew	36	865	Trenton.....	17	2000	York	15	400
Richmond Hill.....	45	784	Tweed.....	17	600	York Mills	45	350
Richmond West	6	487	Tyrone	8	300	Yorkville.....	45	2203
Ridgetown	2	500						
Riviere Raisin	12	350	U			Z		
Rockwood.....	43	600	Union	9	350			
Rondeau.....	19	850	Uxbridge	29	1500	Zephir	29	300

TABLE III.—COUNTIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Nos.	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	Nos.	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	Nos.	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.
NEW BRUNSWICK.			14	Westmoreland.....	29335	26	Colchester.....	23331
1	St. John.....	23315	15	Albert.....	10672	27	Pictou.....	32114
2	Charlotte.....	25882	NOVA SCOTIA.			28	Antigonish.....	16512
3	King's.....	24593	16	Hants.....	21301	29	Guysborough.....	16555
4	Queen's.....	13847	17	Kings.....	21510	30	Inverness.....	23415
5	Sunbury.....	6824	18	Annapolis.....	10997	31	Victoria.....	11346
6	York.....	27140	19	Digby.....	18750	32	Cape Breton.....	26454
7	Carleton.....	19938	20	Yarmouth.....	13117	33	Richmond.....	14268
8	Victoria.....	4407	21	Shelburne.....	10554	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
9	Madawaska.....	7234	22	Queen's.....	23834	34	King's.....	27200
10	Restigouche.....	5575	23	Lunenburg.....	27381	35	Queen's.....	50000
11	Gloucester.....	18810	24	Halifax.....	23518	36	Prince.....	16821
12	Northumberland.....	20216	25	Cumberland.....				
13	Kent.....	19101						

TABLE IV.—CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.
Acadia Mines.....	26	500	C			E		
Advocate Harbor.....	25	600	Campbellton.....	10	600	Edmondston.....	8	400
Albert Mines.....	25	200	Canning.....	17	600	Ellershausen.....	16	300
Alberton.....	36	700	Canso.....	29	1136	Englishtown.....	31	524
Amherst, C.....	25	2000	Cape John.....	27	300	F		
Andover.....	8	400	Cape Negro.....	21	350	Fairville.....	1	1500
Annapolis, C.....	18	800	Caraquette.....	11	1000	Falmouth.....	16	400
Antigonish, C.....	28	1000	Carleton.....	21	1044	Fisher's Grant.....	27	300
Acadia.....	20	500	Chapman.....	14	400	Five Islands.....	26	600
Arichat, C.....	23	1058	Charlottetown, C.....	35	7000	Folly Village.....	26	400
Arrostock.....	8	400	Cheggoggin.....	26	300	FRDEERICTON, C.....	6	6006
B			Chester.....	23	900	G		
Baddeck, C.....	31	400	Chigonaise.....	26	450	Gagetown, C.....	4	1282
Baie Verte.....	14	200	Clarke's Harbor.....	21	400	Georgetown, C.....	34	1100
Barnaby River.....	12	500	Clements Port.....	18	300	Goldenville.....	29	960
Barrington.....	21	800	Clyde River.....	21	300	Grand Falls, C.....	8	700
Bathurst, C.....	11	600	Cocaigne.....	13	900	Grand Pré.....	17	600
Bear River.....	19	900	Coquerall.....	23	300	Granville Ferry.....	18	300
Bear River Corner.....	2	400	County Harbor.....	29	300	Great Village.....	26	600
Bedeque.....	36	300	Cow Bay.....	32	1986	Guegen.....	13	320
Belliveau.....	19	200	D			Guysborough, C.....	29	1887
Benton.....	7	200	Dalhousie, C.....	10	600	H		
Berwick.....	17	500	Darmouth.....	24	4356	HALIFAX, C.....	24	29582
Blissville.....	5	300	Digby, C.....	19	1951	Hantsport.....	16	700
Breton.....	12	250	Dorchester, C.....	14	800			
Bridale.....	32	500	Douglastown.....	12	400			
Bradewater.....	23	1000						
Briggs Corners.....	4	500						
Brooklyn.....	4	300						
Buctouche.....	13	500						

NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.
Havilock.....	19	500	Montague.....	34	350	St. Mary.....	19	300
Head of St. Mary.....	19	350	Montague Gold Mines.....	24	400	St. Paul's.....	13	500
Heron.....	20	500	Murray River.....	34	300	St. Peter's.....	11	600
Hillsborough.....	15	900	Musquodoboit Harbor.....	24	1151	St. Stephen.....	2	3000
Hopwell, C.....	15	500				Salisbury.....	14	300
Hampton, C.....	3	203				Shag Harbor.....	21	300
			N			Shediac.....	14	500
I			Newcastle, C.....	12	1500	Shelburne, C.....	21	1000
Indiantown.....	1	2500	Newdy Quoddy.....	24	350	Sherbrooke.....	29	500
Isaac Harbor.....	29	403	New Germany.....	23	500	Shippegan.....	11	500
			New Glasgow, C.....	27	2498	Shubbenaccadie.....	26	350
J			New Port.....	16	400	Souris.....	34	500
Jacksonville.....	7	300	New Port Landing.....	16	500	Springville.....	27	350
			Nine Mile Creek.....	33	300	Spurr's Cove.....	1	300
K			North Sidney.....	32	1000	Stellarton.....	27	2500
Kempton.....	26	300				Summerside, C.....	36	2000
Kennetcook.....	16	350	O			Sydney, C.....	32	3000
Kentville, C.....	17	1779	Oromocto, C.....	5	400	Sydney Mines.....	32	2000
Kingston.....	3	500						
Kingston.....	13	603	P			T		
Konchibouguac.....	13	600	Parrsborough.....	25	800	Tangier (New).....	24	600
			Passage.....	21	500	Tangier (Old).....	24	300
L			Petitcodiac.....	14	400	Tatamagouche.....	26	500
Lawrencetown.....	24	504	Petite de Grat.....	33	350	Tête à Gauche.....	11	300
Lawrencetown.....	18	600	Picton, C.....	27	3200	Torbrook.....	18	300
Ledge.....	2	300	Plainville Cove.....	30	600	Tracadie.....	11	1200
Little Glace Bay.....	32	400	Port Hawkesbury.....	30	600	Tracadie.....	18	1700
Liverpool, C.....	22	3000	Port Hood, C.....	30	700	Truro, C.....	26	2500
Locke Port.....	21	400	Portland.....	1	12520	Tusket.....	20	450
Londonderry.....	26	600	Port Medway.....	22	600			
Long Island.....	19	700	Port Mulgrave.....	29	400	U		
Louisbourg.....	32	700	Princetown.....	36	1500	Upper Economy.....	26	425
Lunenburg, C.....	23	1500	Prospect.....	24	700	Upper Woodstock.....	7	400
			Pugwash.....	25	700			
M			Q			W		
Mabou.....	30	600	Quaco.....	1	1000	Wallace.....	25	400
McAdam Junction.....	20	400				Walton.....	16	600
Madisco.....	11	300	R			Waverley.....	24	600
Mahone Bay.....	23	800	Red Island.....	33	776	Webbers.....	18	350
Maitland.....	16	600	Richibucto, C.....	13	800	West Arrichat.....	33	350
Manchester.....	29	500	River Bourgeois.....	33	964	West Northfield.....	23	1300
Margaretsville.....	18	300	River Dennis.....	30	300	Westville.....	27	1000
Marshall's Town.....	19	300	River Dennis Road.....	30	500	Weymouth.....	19	400
Marysville.....	6	300	River Herbert.....	25	400	White Head.....	29	350
Matala's Lake.....	26	400	River John.....	27	500	Whycocomah.....	30	400
Maugerville.....	5	300				Wilson's Beach.....	2	500
Memramcook.....	14	400	S			Windsor, C.....	16	3000
Merigomish.....	27	400	Sackville.....	14	1500	Wine Harbor.....	29	380
Middleboro'.....	25	475	St. Andrews, C.....	2	1800	Wolfville.....	17	900
Mill's Village.....	22	400	St. Eleonards.....	36	400	Woodstock, C.....	20	0
Milton.....	22	1100	St. John.....	1	28805			
Milton, C.....	2	2003				Y		
Moncton, C.....	14	4810				Yarmouth, C.....	20	3500

TABLE V.—EXTENT and POPULATION of the DIFFERENT PARTS of the GLOBE.

I.—GRAND DIVISIONS.			Europe.—(Continued.)		
DIVISIONS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	COUNTRIES.	Area in square miles.	Population.
North America.....	7,857,191	58,582,611	Russia.....	2,095,000	68,390,000
South America.....	6,552,000	26,880,000	France.....	198,000	36,592,000
Europe.....	3,765,938	297,358,000	Belgium.....	11,313	5,000,000
Asia.....	15,196,000	629,329,000	Holland.....	13,890	3,700,000
Africa.....	11,008,000	96,244,000	Germany.....	74,785	16,070,000
Oceania.....	4,586,800	32,275,000	Prussia.....	136,000	24,040,000
Total.....	48,963,929	1,140,663,611	Austria.....	240,000	36,000,000
II.—North America.			Switzerland.....	15,250	2,669,000
COUNTRIES.	Area.	Population.	Spain.....	177,000	16,732,000
Dominion of Canada.....	3,039,161	3,744,915	Portugal.....	34,500	3,995,000
Newfoundland.....	42,000	130,000	Italy.....	111,109	26,104,000
Bermuda Islands.....	50	14,796	Papal States.....	4,891	692,000
Danish America.....	790,000	74,000	Turkey.....	203,500	16,437,000
United States.....	3,010,000	38,549,000	Greece.....	19,250	1,349,000
Mexico.....	668,000	9,176,000	Total.....	3,765,938	297,358,000
Central America.....	213,000	2,691,500	V.—Asia.		
West Indies.....	95,000	4,202,400	Siberia.....	5,249,000	8,329,000
Total.....	7,857,191	58,582,611	China.....	4,088,000	369,000,000
III.—South America.			Japan.....	260,000	35,000,000
COUNTRIES.	Area.	Population.	Hindoostan.....	1,350,000	130,000,000
Colombia.....	457,000	2,795,000	Farther India.....	920,000	42,000,000
Venezuela.....	410,000	1,565,000	Turkestan.....	640,000	6,500,000
Ecuador.....	203,000	1,040,000	Afghanistan.....	370,000	4,000,000
Guiana.....	169,000	221,000	Beloochistan.....	150,000	1,500,000
Brazil.....	2,724,000	10,045,000	Persia.....	470,000	9,000,000
Peru.....	540,000	3,500,000	Turkey in Asia.....	669,000	16,000,000
Bolivia.....	480,000	1,987,000	Arabia.....	1,200,000	8,000,000
Chili.....	260,000	2,146,000	Total.....	15,196,000	629,329,000
La Plata.....	880,000	1,737,000	VI.—Africa.		
Paraguay.....	74,000	1,337,000	Sahara.....	2,400,000	2,000,000
Uruguay.....	70,000	387,000	Morocco.....	222,000	8,500,000
Patagonia.....	280,000	120,000	Algeria.....	190,000	3,000,000
Total.....	6,552,000	26,880,000	Tripoli.....	131,000	700,000
IV.—Europe.			Tunis.....	69,000	3,300,000
COUNTRIES.	Area.	Population.	Egypt.....	180,600	5,214,000
Great Britain.....	122,550	31,817,000	Nubia.....	320,000	500,000
Denmark.....	15,900	1,900,000	Abyssinia.....	280,000	3,000,000
Sweden.....	170,000	4,159,000	Liberia.....	40,000	80,000
Norway.....	123,000	1,712,000	Eastern Africa.....	642,000	4,900,000
			Sierra Leone.....	44,000	50,000
			Kordofan, Sennaar, &c.....	100,000	1,000,000
			Cape Colony.....	230,000	209,000

Table V.—(Continued.)—EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

Africa.—(Continued.)			VII.—Oceanica.		
COUNTRIES.	Area in square miles.	Population.	COUNTRIES.	AREA.	POPULATION.
Hottentots Country.....	350,000	1,000,000	Sumatra.....	140,000	4,500,000
Lower Guinea.....	370,000	7,000,000	Flores, Timor.....	49,000	600,000
Upper Guinea.....	250,000	5,000,000	Java.....	50,000	12,000,000
Senegambia.....	380,000	8,900,000	Borneo.....	300,000	3,000,000
Soudan.....	1,400,000	20,000,000	Celebes.....	71,000	2,000,000
Australian Africa.....	2,904,000	12,200,000	Spice Islands.....	33,800	2,750,000
Madagascar.....	194,000	4,700,000	Philippines.....	120,000	4,000,000
Other Islands.....	312,000	5,000,000	Polynesia.....	151,000	455,000
Total.....	11,003,000	96,244,000	Australia.....	3,120,000	1,505,000
			Tasmania.....	28,000	100,000
			New Zealand.....	106,000	265,000
			New Guinea.....	270,000	700,000
			Other Islands.....	148,000	400,000
			Total.....	4,586,800	32,275,000

Table VI.—COUNTIES (Province of Quebec.)

Counties and principal Towns.			Counties and principal Towns.		
		Population.			Population.
1	Pontiac..... Portage du Fort.....	15810	33	Missisquoi..... Bedford.....	16922
2	Ottawa..... Aylmer.....	38629	34	Brome..... Knowlton.....	13757
3	Argenteuil..... Lachute.....	12805	35	Stanstead..... Stanstead.....	13138
4	Two Mountains..... St. Scholastique.....	15615	36	Shefford..... Shefford.....	19077
5	Vaudreuil..... Vaudreuil.....	11003	37	Sherbrooke..... Sherbrooke.....	8516
6	Soulages..... Coteau-Landing.....	10808	38	Richmond..... Richmond.....	11213
7	Huntingdon..... Huntingdon.....	16301	39	Drummond..... Drummondville.....	14281
8	Beauharnois..... Beauharnois.....	14757	40	Wolfe..... Dunsville.....	8823
9	Chateauguay..... St. Marline.....	16166	41	Compton..... Cookshire.....	13665
10	Napierville..... St. Cyprien.....	11688	42	Bonaventure..... St. Joseph.....	27253
11	St. John..... St. John.....	12122	43	Megantic..... Inverness.....	1879
12	Laprairie..... Laprairie.....	11861	44	Arthabaska..... St. Christophe.....	17611
13	Chambly..... Longueuil.....	10498	45	Lotbinière..... Lotbinière.....	20666
14	Verchères..... Varennes.....	12717	46	Levis..... Lévis.....	24831
15	Hochelaga..... Longue-Pointe.....	133865	47	Dorchester..... St. Ménéne.....	17779
16	Laval..... St. Rose.....	9472	48	Bellechasse..... St. Michel.....	17637
17	Jacques-Cartier..... Pointe-Claire.....	11179	49	Montmagny..... Montmagny.....	13555
18	L'Assomption..... L'Assomption.....	15473	50	Portneuf..... Cap-Sante.....	22569
19	Terrebonne..... St. Jérôme.....	19591	51	Quebec..... Charlesbourg.....	79306
20	Montcalm..... St. Julien.....	12742	52	Montmorency..... Chateau-Richer.....	12085
21	Joliette..... Joliette.....	23075	53	Charlevoix..... Baie St. Paul.....	15611
22	Berthier..... Berthier.....	12804	54	L'Islet..... St. Jean Po. l-Joli.....	13017
23	Maskinongé..... Rivière-du-Loup.....	15079	55	Kamouraska..... St. Louis de Kam.ka.....	21254
24	St. Maurice..... Yamachiche.....	19499	56	Témiscouata..... Ile Verte.....	22491
25	Champlain..... St. Geneviève.....	22652	57	Chicoutimi..... Chicoutimi.....	17493
26	Nicolet..... Bécancour.....	12262	58	Saguenay..... Tadoussac.....	1788
27	Yamaska..... St. François.....	1317	59	Rimouski..... Rimouski.....	27418
28	Richelieu..... Sorel.....	20043	60	Gaspé..... Percé.....	15557
29	St. Hyacinthe..... St. Hyacinthe.....	18310	61	Bonaventure..... Neu-Carlisle.....	15923
30	Bagot..... St. Rosalie.....	19491	..	Labrador.....	3699
31	Rouville..... S. Marie de Monnoir.....	17634	..	Magdalen Islands (1).....	3172
32	Iberville..... Iberville.....	15413			

(1) Magdalen Islands belong to the electoral District of Gaspé.

Table VII.—PARISHES, VILLAGES and TOWNS of the PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. (1)

PARISHES AND TOWNS.	c	Popula- tion.	PARISHES AND TOWNS.	c	Popula- tion.	PARISHES AND TOWNS.	c	Popula- tion.
Abbottsford	31	1674	Cartier, or St. Côme.....	21	645	Gaspe	60	3610
Acton Vale	30	1849	Casapediac	61	26	Gentilly.....	26	2884
Allright Island	"	838	Casgrain	54	1065	Godmanchester, C.....	7	2055
Allumettes	1	1503	Chambly.....	13	1279	Gore.....	3	717
Anticosti.....	"	358	Chambly.....	13	600	Granby.....	36	876
Armagh.....	48	1322	Chambly (Basin).....	13	778	Granby.....	36	2225
Arthabaskaville.....	44	730	Chatham.....	3	3422	Grand Bay.....	57	1304
Ascot.....	37	3244	Charlesbourg, C.....	51	2403	Grand River.....	60	1063
Auckland.....	41	260	Château-Richer, C.....	52	1618	Grantham.....	39	829
Aylmer, C.....	2	1650	Chénier.....	44	1866	Grenville.....	3	2223
Aylwin.....	2	425	Cherbourg.....	59	551	Grindstone Island.....	"	1052
Bagotville.....	57	1598	Chester.....	44	3692	Grondines.....	50	1503
St. Paul's Bay, C.....	53	629	Chichester.....	1	598	Group North.....	"	151
Basford.....	35	1339	Chicoutimi.....	57	2707	Group South.....	"	1131
Barston.....	35	2551	Chicoutimi, C.....	57	1393	Halifax.....	43	4992
Baskatong.....	2	113	Chloridormes.....	60	263	Ham.....	40	1336
Batisacan.....	25	274	Clarendon.....	1	2675	Hamilton.....	61	1484
Beauharnois, C.....	8	1423	Cleveland.....	38	1398	Hampton.....	41	936
Beaumont.....	18	1152	Clifton.....	41	1263	Harrington.....	3	760
Beauport.....	51	4053	Coaticook.....	35	1160	Hartwell.....	2	664
Bécancour, C.....	26	2629	Compton.....	41	2852	Hatley.....	35	2318
Bedford, C.....	33	1200	Contrecoeur.....	14	1813	Havelock, C.....	8	1433
Begon.....	56	677	Cookshire, C.....	41	400	Hebertville.....	57	3771
Bellechasse, or Mailloux.....	48	906	Coteau-Landing, C.....	6	600	Hemmingford.....	7	2398
Belœil.....	14	1719	Coteau St. Louis.....	15	2215	Henriville.....	32	1918
Berthier.....	22	2245	Côte de la Visitation.....	15	461	Hereford.....	41	1230
Berthier, C.....	22	1433	Côte des Neiges.....	15	842	Hinchingbrooke.....	7	2441
Berthier, en bas.....	49	1411	Coulonge.....	1	40	Hochelaga.....	15	1061
Betsiamites, &c.....	"	1302	Cox.....	61	2845	Hope.....	61	1459
Bienville.....	46	941	Cranbourne.....	47	598	Howard.....	3	557
Bolton.....	34	2878	Croche.....	25	10	Hull.....	2	8318
Bonne Esperance.....	"	39	Danville.....	38	621	Hull.....	2	5000
Bostonais.....	25	10	Denonville.....	56	957	Huntingdon, C.....	7	763
Boucherville.....	13	1364	Derry.....	2	42	Hunterstown.....	23	1238
Bouchetto.....	2	687	Deschambault.....	50	2402	Iberville, C.....	32	1238
Bowman.....	2	379	Doncaster.....	19	954	Inverness, C.....	43	2741
Bristol.....	1	2162	Douglas.....	60	1160	Ireland.....	43	1318
Brome.....	34	3492	Drummondville, C.....	39	400	Isle-aux-Coudres.....	53	718
Brompton.....	38	856	Dundswell, C.....	40	875	Isle-aux-Grues.....	49	639
Broughton.....	42	2036	Dumoine.....	1	89	Isle-Bizard.....	17	835
Buckingham.....	2	1587	Dundee.....	7	1582	Isle-Gu-Pads.....	22	1005
Buckland, (East).....	18	1229	Dunham.....	33	3316	Isle Perrot.....	5	935
Buckland, (West).....	47	603	Dunham.....	33	248	Isle Verte, C.....	56	3212
Bulstrode.....	44	766	Durham.....	39	2090	Joliette, C.....	21	3047
Cacouna.....	56	1335	Earley.....	2	1120	Jonquière.....	57	1290
Cacouna.....	56	641	Elgin.....	7	1121	Kakebonga.....	2	92
Calumet.....	1	1080	Ely.....	23	2123	Kamouraska.....	55	1484
Cameron.....	2	687	Escoumains.....	58	1023	Kamouraska.....	55	797
Canrobert, (Gardian Angel).....	31	255	Esquimaux (Pointe aux).....	"	862	Kingston.....	2	835
Cape Chal.....	60	26	Etchemin.....	46	3000	Kingsey.....	39	1907
Cape de la Magdeleine.....	25	1226	Farnham, (West).....	53	1380	Kingsey Falls, (West).....	39	360
Cape des Rosiers.....	60	714	Farnham.....	33	1317	Kingsey Falls, (East).....	44	370
Cape Santo, C.....	50	1350	Farnham.....	34	2066	Knowlton, C.....	34	500
Cape St. Ignace.....	49	3278	Franklin.....	7	1441	La Baie.....	27	2691
Carleton.....	61	2138	Freighsburg.....	33	255	L'Acadie.....	11	1797
			Garthby.....	40	824	Lake of Two Mountains.....	4	735

(c) Those figures relate to the numbers added to the Countries contained in the preceding table.

(1) The names of towns are in black types, and those of villages are in *italic*

DIVISIONS AND POPULATIONS

PARISHES AND TOWNS	c	Popula- tion.	PARISHES AND TOWNS	c	Popula- tion.	PARISHES AND TOWNS.	c	Popula- tion.
Lachenaie.....	8	852	Mille Isles	3	579	Rivière-Creuso.....	1	162
Lachine.....	17	993	Mingan	"	560	Rivière-des-Prairies.....	15	779
Lachine	17	1697	Moisie	"	336	Rivière-du-Loup	23	2925
<i>La Chute, C.</i>	3	600	Monouan.....	24	154	<i>Rivière-du-Loup, or Fra-</i>		
Lacolle	11	3307	Mount Carmel	25	1239	<i>scorville</i>	56	1541
Lake Temiscouata.....	56	1791	Mount Carmel	55	985	Rivière-du-Loup	56	1174
La Jeuno-Lorette	51	3395	Mount Louis.....	60	520	Rivière-Noire.....	1	155
Lambton.....	42	1525	Montmagny, C.	49	1512	Rivière-Ouelle	55	2016
L'Ancienne-Lorette	51	2233	Montminy &c.....	49	917	Roberval.....	57	2467
L'Ange-Gardien	2	1234	Montreal, (Paroisse)	15	11405	Rouge, (North)	2	75
L'Ange-Gardien (Gastro- bert)	31	2194	Montreal	15	107225	Roxton Falls	35	992
L'Ange-Gardien	52	1049	Mulsgrave	2	195	Roxton	36	2396
Lanoraie	22	2036	Natasquan	"	358	St. Agapit.....	45	657
L'Anso-au-Cap.....	60	1533	Nation, (North)	2	57	St. Aimé.....	28	3150
L'Anso-au-Griffon	60	679	Nelson.....	43	1633	St. Alban.....	50	1665
Laprairie.....	12	1697	Neuveville	50	1060	St. Albert	44	371
<i>Laprairie, C.</i>	12	1259	New Carlisle, C.....	61	455	St. Alexandre.....	55	1763
La Présentation.....	29	1839	New Glasgow	19	168	St. Alexandre.....	32	3303
L'Assomption	18	1599	New Port	41	924	St. Alexis	20	1360
<i>L'Assomption, C.</i>	18	1210	New Richmond.....	61	1789	St. Alphonse.....	21	1266
Laterrière	57	1319	Newton.....	5	1227	St. Ambroise.....	21	1868
Laval.....	52	763	Nicolet.....	26	2797	St. Anaclet.....	59	1173
Lavaltrie.....	22	1312	Northfield.....	2	461	St. André.....	55	1738
L'Avenir.....	39	1716	Notre-Dame des Anges.....	33	594	St. André Avelin	2	1872
La Visitation	25	1601	Notre-Dame de la Vic., C.....	46	1361	St. Andrews	3	2222
Leeds, C	43	2754	Notre-Dame de Bonsecours.....	56	1253	St. Anicet	7	3070
L'Epiphanie	18	1365	N-Dame du Portage	2	1361	St. Anselme.....	47	2285
Les Cèdres	6	1883	Nouvelle	61	1650	St. Antoine Abbé.....	9	1080
Les Eboulements	53	2115	Onslow	1	1997	St. Antoine	14	1663
Levis	46	6691	Orford	37	840	St. Antoine de Tilly	45	883
Léves.....	6	98	Ouessoneau.....	24	4	St. Antonin	56	1185
Lingwick	41	801	Pabos	60	1570	St. Armand	33	2396
Linico	42	890	Perce, C.....	60	1743	St. Arsene	56	1512
L'Islet	54	3084	Peribonka	57	37	St. Athanaso.....	31	3139
<i>L'Islet</i>	54	1000	Petite-Rivière	53	597	St. Aubert	54	1382
Lochaber	2	1776	Philipsburg.....	33	272	St. Augustin.....	4	1812
Longue-Pointe, C	15	1011	Pierreville	27	3116	St. Augustin	50	1880
Longueuil	13	881	Pikanock	2	425	St. Barnaby.....	24	1639
Longueuil, C.	13	2083	<i>Plessisville</i>	43	721	St. Barnaby.....	29	1239
Lotbinière.....	45	2129	Pohengamouk	55	120	St. Barthelemy.....	22	2509
Low	2	965	Pointe-aux-Trembles.....	15	1053	St. Basil.....	50	2012
Magog	35	1174	Pointe-Clair	17	1011	St. Benoit.....	4	1613
Mailoux.....	48	906	<i>Pointe-Clair, C.</i>	17	461	St. Bernaw.....	47	1820
Malbaie	53	2960	Pointe-des-Monts	"	106	St. Bonaventure.....	39	1144
Malbaie	60	1387	Pointe-du-Lac	24	1467	St. Bruno.....	13	1406
Manicouagan.....	"	86	Port Daniel.....	61	1370	St. Calixte.....	20	1297
Mann	61	636	Portland	2	396	St. Camille.....	40	606
Maria	61	2128	Portneuf	50	1790	St. Canut	4	645
Marieville, C	31	723	Potton	34	2178	St. Casimir	50	2263
Masham.....	2	1904	Princeville	44	511	St. Celestin.....	26	1609
Maskinongé	23	2080	Quebec	51	59699	St. Cesaire.....	31	937
Matane.....	59	1408	Repentigny.....	18	880	St. Cesaire.....	31	3737
Matoulin	24	203	Restigouche.....	61	575	St. Charles or Lachenaie.....	18	852
McNider	59	2265	Richelieu	31	760	St. Charles	29	1176
Mecatina.....	"	358	<i>Richemond, C.</i>	2	715	St. Charles	48	2959
Mekinae	5	133	Rigaud	5	3384	St. Charles Borromeo	21	1202
Melbourne.....	38	2290	Rimouski, C.	59	1186	St. Christophe.....	44	1287
<i>Melbourne</i>	38	270	Ripon	2	1109	St. Clement.....	8	2068
Metapedia, (Chemin).....	59	683	Rivière-à-l'Aigle.....	28	22	St. Clet	6	1057
Métis	56	2169	Rivière-au-Rat.....	24	24	St. Colomb or Sillery.....	51	3118
			Rivière au Bois clair	15	1197	St. Colomban	4	676

DIVISIONS AND POPULATIONS.

53

PARISHES AND TOWNS.	c	Popula- tion.	PARISHES AND TOWNS.	c	Popula- tion.	PARISHES AND TOWNS.	c	Popula- tion.
St. Côme	21	645	St. Hyacinthe Conf.	29	788	St. Norbert (Arthabaska) ..	44	730
St. Constant	12	1898	St. Hippolyte	19	967	St. Nicholas	46	2356
St. Cuthbert	22	3122	St. Ignace	6	1642	St. Onézime	55	770
St. Cyprien	10	3273	St. Irénée	5	997	St. Ours	28	1785
St. Cyrille	51	1638	St. Isidore	12	1811	St. Ours	28	701
St. Damase	29	2345	St. Isidore	47	2473	St. Pacome	55	2863
St. Dan	27	2934	St. Jacques	2	2757	St. Pascal	55	797
St. Den	29	2463	St. Jacques le Mineur	12	1835	St. Paul	18	1048
St. Denis	55	980	St. Jean	19	1300	St. Paul de l'Industrie	21	1943
St. Didace	23	2055	St. Jean de Matha	21	2293	St. Paulin	23	1080
St. Dominique	30	2390	St. Jean d'Orléans	52	1436	St. Philippe	12	300
St. Donat	59	819	St. Jean (L'Anse)	57	612	St. Philippe de Neri	55	991
St. Dunstan	51	354	St. Jean des Chaillons	45	2118	St. Pie	30	3168
St. Edouard	10	1625	St. Jean-Baptiste	15	4408	St. Pie	27	1242
St. Edouard	45	1197	St. Jean-Baptiste	31	1953	St. Pierre d'Orléans	52	1109
St. Edouard	47	1844	St. Jean-Chrysostome	9	4291	St. Pierre	49	1292
St. Elie	24	472	St. Jean-Chrysostome	46	1707	St. Pierre les Becquets	26	2942
St. Eloi	56	1134	St. John, (Dorc) C.	11	3022	St. Placide	4	1172
St. Elzéar	42	2129	St. Jean-Port-Joli	54	2486	St. Polycarpe	6	3992
St. Ephrem	30	1392	St. Jerome, C.	19	1159	St. Prosper	25	1147
St. Ephrem	42	1693	St. Jerome	19	2480	St. Raphael	48	2805
St. Esprit	30	1537	St. Jerome du Lac St. Jean	57	1858	St. Raymond	50	3243
St. Etienne	46	766	St. Jerusalem	3	1670	St. Remi	10	1938
St. Etienne	8	1097	St. Joachim (Chateauguay)	9	2080	St. Remi	10	831
St. Etienne des Grès	24	2571	St. Joachim	52	923	St. Robert	28	1516
St. Eustache	4	1987	St. Joseph	46	2142	St. Roch l'Achigan	28	972
St. Eustache	4	858	St. Joseph du Lac	4	1292	St. Roch des Aulnaies	18	2533
St. Evariste	42	1153	St. Joseph, C.	42	2298	St. Roch	54	3311
St. Fabien	59	1695	St. Jude	29	2133	St. Sauveur	19	1845
St. Felix de Valois	21	3196	St. Justin	23	1578	St. Sebastien	32	3086
St. Fereol	49	991	St. Lambert	13	327	St. Sebastien (Valetort)	42	1083
St. Fidoie	53	813	St. Lambert	46	1563	St. Severo	24	822
St. Flavien	45	1405	St. Laurent	17	2911	St. Simeon	53	456
St. François de Sales	16	864	St. Laurent d'Orléans	52	993	St. Simon	30	1909
St. François du Lac	27	2329	St. Lazare	48	2063	St. Simon	59	1186
St. François d'Orléans, C.	52	552	St. Leon	23	1801	St. Stanislas Kostka	8	1553
St. François	42	3982	St. Leonard	26	747	St. Stanislas	25	2703
St. François	49	1613	St. Liboire, C.	30	1429	St. Sulpice	18	864
St. François-Xavier	25	1036	St. Liguori	20	1485	St. Sylvestre	45	3719
St. Frederic	42	1765	St. Lin	18	2697	St. Theodore	20	1619
St. Gabriel	22	4199	St. Louis de Gonzague	8	3172	St. Theodore	30	1236
St. Gabriel, (Ouest)	51	960	St. Louis (Blandford)	41	533	St. Thomas	21	1843
St. George	33	1250	St. Luc	11	800	St. Thomas	33	870
St. George	42	2080	St. Luc, (Vincennes)	25	734	St. Thomas	49	2893
St. George de Windsor	38	1004	St. Malachie	2	513	St. Timothee	8	2479
St. Germain	39	2000	St. Malachie (d'Ormstown)	9	2958	St. Tite	25	1531
St. Germain de Rimouski	59	2843	St. Malachie	47	1106	St. Tite des Caps	52	663
St. Gervais	18	2120	St. Marc	14	1117	St. Urbain	9	1666
St. Giles	45	1197	St. Marcel	28	1222	St. Urbain	53	855
St. Gregoire (Mt John)	32	2342	St. Martin	16	2747	St. Valentin	11	2148
St. Gregoire	26	2619	St. Mathias	31	939	St. Valerien	36	1293
St. Guillaume	39	2532	St. Mathieu	24	130	St. Valier	48	1457
St. Henri de Mascouche	18	2435	St. Mathieu de Rioux	59	896	St. Victor	42	1808
St. Henri	46	2418	St. Maurice	25	3004	St. Vincent	16	2320
St. Hermas	4	1307	St. Medard	44	1165	St. Vincennes	26	729
St. Hilaire	31	1208	St. Michel	27	362	St. Zephirin	27	1550
St. Hilarion	53	862	St. Michel (La Pigeonnière)	10	1980	St. Zoticque	6	1600
St. Hubert	13	1013	St. Michel, C.	48	2134	St. Adele	19	1570
St. Hugues	30	2344	St. Modeste	56	1124	St. Agathe	45	1051
St. Hyacinthe	29	2581	St. Narcisse	25	1469	St. Agathe des Monts	19	1448
St. Hyacinthe, C.	29	3746	St. Norbert	22	1943			



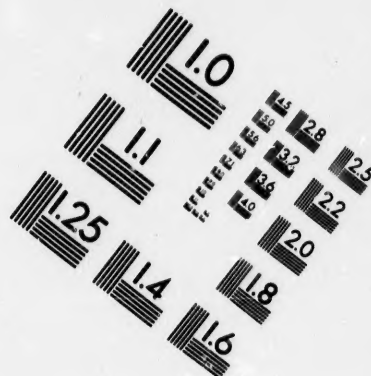
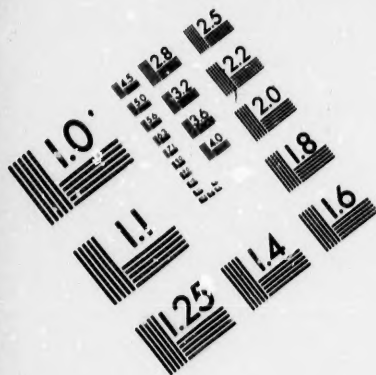
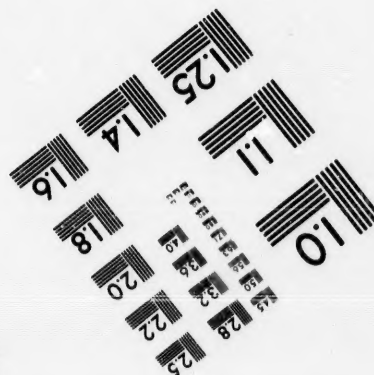
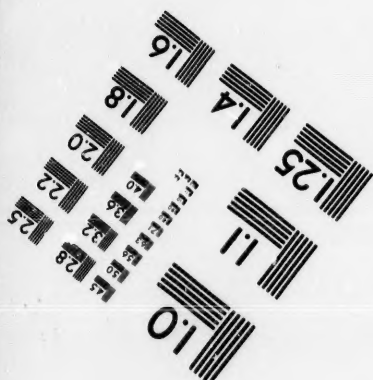
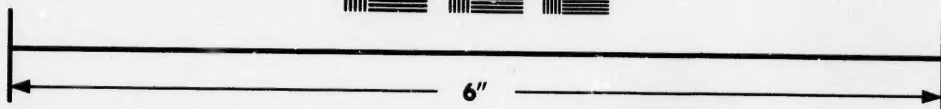
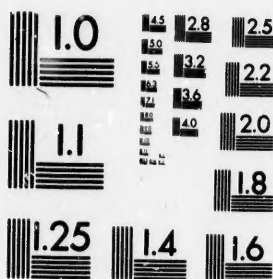


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1206 4792
1207 4796
1208 4800
1209 4804
1210 4808
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1213 4820
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1218 4840
1219 4844
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1221 4852
1222 4856
1223 4860
1224 4864
1225 4868
1226 4872
1227 4876
1228 4880
1229 4884
1230 4888
1231 4892
1232 4896
1233 4900
1234 4904
1235 4908
1236 4912
1237 4916
1238 4920
1239 4924
1240 4928
1241 4932
1242 4936
1243 4940
1244 4944
1245 4948
1246 4952
1247 4956
1248 4960
1249 4964
1250 4968
1251 4972
1252 4976
1253 4980
1254 4984
1255 4988
1256 4992
1257 4996
1258 5000
125

DIVISIONS AND POPULATIONS.

PARISHES AND TOWNS.	c	Popula- tion.	PARISHES AND TOWNS.	c	Popula- tion.	PARISHES AND TOWNS.	c	Popula- tion.
Ste. Agnes	53	1615	Ste. Marie du Monnoir..	31	1698	Tadousac.....	58	765
Ste. Angele	31	1556	Ste. Marie	12	3166	Temiscamang, (East).....	1	234
Ste. Angele de Laval.....	26	1022	Ste. Marthe	5	2115	Templeton	2	3401
Ste. Angele de Merici	59	715	Ste. Martine, C.....	9	2543	Terrebonne.....	19	836
Ste. Angelique.....	2	1738	Ste. Marguerite.....	47	1571	Terrebonne.....	19	1050
Ste. Anne des Plaines	19	1821	Ste. Melanie, (D'ailebout)...	21	1548	Tewkesbury.....	51	360
Ste. Anne	17	1296	Ste. Monique	26	263	Thetford	43	1092
Ste. Anne Lapocatiere.....	55	3134	Ste. Perpetue	9	1548	Thorne	1	624
Ste. Anne de la Perade.....	25	2860	Ste. Philomene	16	1816	Tingwick	44	1177
Ste. Anne des Monts.....	60	1215	Ste. Rose	30	1591	Tomasine	2	198
Ste. Apolinaire.....	45	1533	Ste. Rosalie	16	1816	Trois-Pistoles.....	56	3967
Ste. Beatrix	21	927	Ste. Rose, C.....	16	736	Tremblay	57	1589
Ste. Brigide	32	2128	Ste. Scholastique	4	2811	Trois Rivières (Paroisse)...	24	844
Ste. Brigide des Saults.....	26	548	Ste. Sholastique, C.....	3	207	Trois Rivières.....	24	7570
Ste. Catherine	50	1263	Ste. Sophie	19	1311	Three Rivers.....	51	737
Ste. Cecile	36	1791	Ste. Thereso.....	19	1768	Valcartier.....	60	318
Ste. Cecile or Valley- field	8	2995	Ste. Therese	19	914	Vallee des Monts.....	14	1952
Ste. Cecile du Bic.....	59	2888	Ste. Ursule	23	2322	Varennes	14	560
Ste. Clothilde	44	371	Ste. Victoire	28	1620	Varennes	5	2848
Ste. Claire	47	2481	Sault au Recollet	15	2106	Vaudreuil	5	494
Ste. Croix, C.....	45	2360	Sault St. Louis.....	12	1604	Vaudreuil, C.....	14	2739
Ste. Dorothee.....	16	989	Sept Isles	1	191	Vercheres.....	1	320
Ste. Elisabeth.....	21	2753	Sottrington.....	53	862	Victoria	44	1425
Ste. Emelie de l'Energie.....	21	544	Shaouanigan.....	24	1189	Victoriaville.....	56	1626
Ste. Emelie, (Leclerville)...	45	1131	Sheen	1	470	Viger	2	251
Ste. Emaie	26	261	Shefford	36	3542	Villeneuve.....	2	1338
Ste. Famille	52	834	Shenley	42	955	Wakefield.....	1	404
Ste. Felicite	59	1088	Sherbrooke.....	37	4432	Waltham	44	542
Ste. Flavie	59	2221	Sherrington.....	10	2035	Warwick.....	36	1240
Ste. Foy	51	1625	Shipton	38	2354	Waterloo, C.....	40	1286
Ste. Genevieve.....	17	1304	Somerset.....	43	3628	Weedon	39	767
Ste. Genevieve	17	672	Sorel	23	3446	Wendover	3	656
Ste. Genevieve de Batis- can, C.....	25	2277	Sorel, C.....	28	5636	Wentworth.....	41	363
Ste. Germaine	47	730	Soulanges.....	6	234	Westbury.....	39	936
Ste. Gertrude.....	26	1552	Stanbrige.....	33	5024	Wicknam	38	1107
Ste. Helene.....	30	1157	Standon	47	604	Windsor	41	1667
Ste. Helene.....	55	1399	Stanfold	44	1953	Winslow	40	2089
Ste. Henedine, C.....	47	1234	Standstead	35	4022	Wolfestown	53	556
Ste. Julie	14	1153	Standstead, (Plaines), C.....	35	574	Woodbridge.....	40	1807
Ste. Julienne.....	20	1117	Stoke	38	508	Wotton	2	918
Ste. Justine, C.....	47	406	Stoneham	51	362	Wright	24	1065
Ste. Louise.....	54	1211	Stukely	36	2599	Yamachiche, C.....	24	1300
Ste. Luce	59	1764	Sutton	34	3143	Yamaska	27	2093
			Sydenham	60	932	York	60	283

c	Popula- tion.
58	765
1	234
2	3401
19	836
19	1050
51	300
43	1092
1	624
44	1177
2	198
56	3967
57	1589
24	844
24	7570
51	737
60	318
14	1952
14	560
5	2848
5	494
14	2739
1	320
44	1425
56	1626
2	251
2	1338
1	404
44	542
36	1240
40	1286
39	767
3	656
41	363
39	936
38	1107
41	1667
46	2089
55	556
40	1807
2	918
24	1065
24	1300
27	2093
60	283